NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly
15 cents
VOL. 10, NO. 28 NEW YORK, APRIL 28, 1958

HE'LL BE GETTING A DOCTOR OF HUMANITIES DEGREE NEXT
As Moscow charges that U.S. planes with nuclear weapons roar toward the U.S.S.R., and U.S. planes warn shipping away from the Eniwetok tests, our Secretary of State speaks to a meeting devoted to the "humanities of aviation" in Washington. Who should know worse?

AMERICAN PROTEST MOUNTS

U. S. plowing ahead with Eniwetok tests as world cries: No!

THE PEOPLE OF TOL, one of the Caroline Islands in the Pacific, were reported last week to be slaughtering and eating their animals because they expected that shortly their livestock would be too heavily contaminated by radioactive fall-out to be edible. Assurances of the U.S. Atomic Eenergy Commission have not quieted the fears of the islanders near the 445,000-sq. mile U.S. nuclear testing ground in the Marshall Islands.

Despite protests and cries of alarm from unprecedented numbers of people around the world, expressed on picket signs, in sermons and statements by churchmen, in warnings by scientists and statesmen, the task force has gathered at Eniwetok for "Operation Hardtack," the springtime nuclear tests. Some 120 planes, 100 ships and 14,000 troops assembled early this month and a warning was issued to all shipping: "Grave hazards will exist in the area from April 5 until further notice." Military communiques referred to April 5 as "Hazard Day."

THE GOLDEN RULE: The Honolulu **Advertiser** speculated that the first atomic bomb of the season may have been fired already. Some 20 tests are planned by the end of August. Most are expected to be of the customarily "dirty" variety. Newsmen are invited to witness only one comparatively "clean" explosion sometime in July.

Into the Ala Wai Yacht Harbor in Honolulu on April 19 sailed the 30-foot ketch, the Golden Rule, with its crew of four pacifists determined to sail into the danger zone to protest nuclear testing and, if possible, force a suspension. On coming ashore Skipper Albert Bigelow was handed a copy of recently issued Atomic Energy Commission regulations barring all Americans from the area.

Bigelow took the new regulations and said the ship would sail for the area on or about April 24. Destroyers and scouting planes are said to be patrolling the seas with orders to turn back all vessels heading for the proving grounds. Bigelow said freedom of the seas was an American tradition but he declined to

(Continued on Page 4)

BOMBER CHARGES AIRED AT UN

Pre-summit talks blurred by new tensions

By Kumar Goshal

EVENTS happening in rapid succession last week heightened East-West tensions and perhaps complicated the pre-summit diplomatic negotiations under way in Moscow.

At his April 15 press conference U.S. Secy. of State Dulles indicated he was still unreconciled to a top-level conference. In Moscow, however, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko started the ball rolling by conferring with U.S. Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson on April 17, and with the British and French ambassadors the following day.

Then, on April 18, there was a jolt: at a news conference Gromyko accused the U.S. of flying planes loaded with nuclear bombs over the Arctic "in the direction of the borders of the Soviet Union," thereby creating a "grave threat" to world peace. At Moscow's request the UN Security Council met on April 21 to discuss the issue.

A RUFFLED SECRETARY: These events —together with continued Western insistence on taking up at pre-summit talks such "substantive" issues as German reunification, and Washington's determination to go on with nuclear tests to produce "clean" bombs—created consternation among those who had hoped that a summit meeting with a negotiable, minimum program, would not be too long delayed.

At his press conference Dulles gave evidence that world-wide support for the Soviet peace initiative had disturbed his customary aplomb. He said that Moscow has "debauched and prostituted [diplomacy] into purely an organ of propaganda" and not of agreement. James Reston, however, noted (N.Y. **Times**, 4/16) that Dulles himself "has used propaganda and psychological warfare as an instrument of U.S. diplomacy" in his pronouncements on "liberation" of Eastern Europe, his threats of "massive retaliation" and the "unleashing" of Chiang Kai-shek.

Putting a lily-white foot in his mouth in a manner sure to offend the Afro-Asians, Dulles said that "the newly developing countries, the newly independent countries" were impressed by "Soviet propaganda" because they "haven't had the opportunity to become mature [in]

(Continued on Page 9)

Dyad in London Daily Worker
"Say, bud, which button regains the initiative for the West?"

In this issue

RIGHT TO TRAVEL
Passport cases argued . . p. 3
BOMB IN BRITAIN
Labor narrows issue . . . . p. 4
FRANCE'S CRISIS
Deeper than ever . . . . . p. 6
KIDS ESCAPE CHAIR
But 4 are convicted . . . . p. 7
GIANT OF HIS TIME
Haywood book review . . p. 8
TWO SMASH HITS
See the Spectator . . . . . p. 12

NEW YORK CITY REPEALS THE BILL OF RIGHTS

Church opens doors to barred Sobell meeting

"THE SOLE ISSUE here is the right of any group—whether it be dedicated to Morton Sobell, Ezra Pound or any other unpopular character—to hire a hall. Nothing in the laws of Our Town prevents the use of the Tavern on the Green for that purpose."

So commented the N.Y. **Post** editorially April 16 on the action of New York City's Park Commissioner Robert Moses, backed up Mayor Robert Wagner, which caused cancellation of a dinner meeting April 21 in behalf of Presidential clemency for Sobell at the Tavern on the Green, a restaurant privately-operated in New York City's Central Park.

The **Post's** comment—and the protests of hundreds of people who wrote, wired and telephoned City Hall—did not reverse the decision, nor did a Supreme Court judge to whom the Sobell Committee appealed for an injunction to compel observance of the contract to serve the dinner.

- In Washington poet Ezra Pound, in custody in an insane asylum since the end of World War II after being convicted of outright and unrepented treason —broadcasting against his country from fascist Italy during the war—was enabled to leave custody and go free to Italy.
- In New York the friends of American justice who believe, with Sobell's wife and mother, that he was unjustly convicted of an espionage conspiracy (of which there never has been any evidence —only the accusation of a college mate whose testimony saved him from jail), were rebuffed not just twice, but a third time, in their efforts to assemble in behalf of a petition for Sobell's freedom or a new trial. A public restaurant, Chateau Gardens, which had agreed on April 18 to hold the disputed dinner, cancelled out on Sunday, April 20, the afternoon before the scheduled date.

The Rev. Donald Harrington, pastor of New York's Community Church just off

(Continued on Page 8)

THE MAIL BAG

Moral indignation

SAN PEDRO, CALIF.

The excerpt from Henri Alleg's book **La Question**, followed by the comments of Jean-Paul Sartre in your recent issue, was shocking and painful to read and filled one with a moral nausea.

Sartre's analysis and comments, like almost everything from his pen, is fine, certainly as a literary expression of moral indignation. The question still remains: What does the average human being, who recoils at such "manifestations of sickness and hate," do to try to put a halt to such lunatic bestiality and cruelty?

If it doesn't exist already, couldn't adequate machinery be set up within the United Nations to deal with expressions of madness and disease when it takes on such extreme forms?

Gene Birch

Mameluke's mistake

SCAPPOOSE, ORE.

I was startled by your news report that a judicial mameluke decreed that a person with perfectly sound intellectual equipment, such as Dr. Corliss Lamont, isn't entitled to equal justice under the law with derelicts whose minds are debased with unproven and unprovable religious dogmas. **Vincent Noga**

Purist thinking

NEW YORK, N.Y.

First, there is one social system. Its usefulness soon dies and is supplanted by another which in turn decays and yields to a new one. The process is historic, freely admitted by everyone. And it is here where the crux of the matter lies. Purist thinking overlooks the heredity factors in each succeeding social system.

Is it possible that the October Revolution wiped out completely all remnants of the influences of the Russian Czarist capitalist society from the personalities and minds of the revolutionaries? We often take to the sons of men we detest, finding them refreshingly different and yet only sometimes irksomely reminiscent of their fathers.

Ralph Appleton

New leader

PAROWAN, UTAH

Following Russian leadership the first act of other nations turning to socialism has been to educate their peoples, hence socialist nations are now far ahead of capitalist ones in art, literature and science.

Russia has now seized world leadership in the way of long-range ballistic missiles and in aeronautics, and for this reason will lead the world for ages to come, as she is for scientific advancement and peaceful cooperation between all nations.

Olive Carroll

Friendly science

NEW MILFORD, CONN.

Whatever science may discover
Beside, beyond, below, above her,
If it be good, let it befriend;
If it be evil, let it end.

Jeff Hartford

Tub and send . . .

LONGVIEW, TEX.

This is a special appeal for boys' clothing!

The other day, an old friend from the nearby all-Negro village of Easton drove up to our place in his one-horse wagon with four boys aboard, ages 7, 9, 11 and 13. The three oldest boys wore ragged, make-shift shoes—no two alike. The seven-year-old boy was barefooted.

Please check yours and your neighbors' clothing supply and if you find some surplus garments — shirts, pants, shoes, dresses—anything — please send them as soon as possible. It's hard to believe, but several children in this rural community are unable to attend school because of inadequate clothing.

Grace Koger
Route 3

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—A Navy scientist suggests that the armed services consider using middle-aged men as radiation shock troops to protect younger service men from genetic hazards after a nuclear attack.

—N.Y. Times, April 19

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: J. W., New York, N.Y.

Letter edged in hell-fire

PARSONS, KANS.

I am going on 70 now and still fighting, but I am keeping an addressed letter to you to let you know when I have kicked off and when you shall and must stop sending me your paper as I may be in hell and it will burn up before I can even get to read what is in it, and that would make me feel bad. I wish some rich guy that feels like I do about things would get soft and donate to you folks so as to keep this paper alive even if Belfrage is under the Queen's Crown—and more glory to him for the things he is still doing as it saves me from subscribing to the Manchester **Guardian** for information of what is cooking over there. **Charles F. Frohne**

Senile delinquency

NEW YORK, N.Y.

One wonders how religious leaders can accept the rank hypocrisy evidenced between the preachments and practices of a John Foster Dulles. It is obvious that our juvenile delinquents learn the habit of winking at morality from their elders.

Miriam Stern

Peaceful schooner

CHICAGO, ILL.

Thank you for continually presenting the "other side of the story" intelligently and objectively written without making a mockery of truth through pertinent omissions and obvious distortions.

In a sea of ships of war all headed towards rocky shores, it is comforting to be able to turn to a peaceful schooner in a calm sea with a compass as its guide.

Harvey S. Wineberg

Working on the railroad

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The railroad workers of this country are saddled by their union misleaders with the most obsolete, expensive and boss-ridden labor unions in this world. They are kept divided and disorganized into 23 separate labor unions for the personal benefit of swarms of unnecessary union officials that are both over-privileged and overpaid.

These union bureaucrats have secured a complete strangle-hold on all union affairs by stripping the members of all democratic rights. They have entrenched themselves in office for life, or until retirement, by gag-laws, by tight censorship of the union press, by either cancelling or controlling union conventions, and by ruthless suppression in general of every progressive idea by the dues-paying victims.

The railroad workers are being consciously betrayed by their union leaders by being kept divided and disorganized into 23 different unions in one industry. Even the enginemen are being kept split into two rival unions working against one another.

A real house cleaning in the rail unions is long overdue. But this job must be done by the rail workers themselves, and not by any governmental committee controlled by Big Business.

C. R. Hedlund

Swap, anybody?

LAGOS, NIGERIA

I am a Nigerian boy writing you from Lagos, the capital city of Nigeria. I am 19 years of age, 5 ft. 6 in. tall, and black in complexion. I am seeking pen pals in the U.S. with whom I could exchange some African articles such as ebony carving knives, snakeskin handbag, snakeskin wallet, African-made shoes, African combs and calabashes for sport shirt, nylon shirt, t-shirt, belt, towel and camera, etc.

Thanking you in advance. May God bless you and protect you. (Amen.)

M. Baba,
29 Alli St.

London Daily Herald

"Oh, I thought you said THAT button was for Coca Cola!"

A charter reader

NEWMAN GROVE, NEBR.

How all of you continue to make the GUARDIAN so very readable and informative every issue is wonderful. You should be very proud. I am very proud to be a member of the family from the very first issue. I went out and got ten subs ten years ago and I'll try and duplicate it now. Best wishes to everyone.

Merle Hansen

Angel brand

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

As I receive the GUARDIAN from my friends, Dr. Frank and Mary Weymouth, I take the greatest pleasure in labeling each jar of orange marmalade (with which I endeavor to compensate them) the "Guardian Angel Brand." I hope Robert Joyce will approve this brand-name use of our indomitable little Angel and his halo.

Mrs. William Behr

In memoriam

EAST PALATKA, FLA.

Margaret Shipman, a devoted worker in the progressive movement, died in Washington three years ago this month, but the memory of her life of service to mankind still lives in our hearts and her example is still a challenge to "carry on." Knowing how greatly she admired the superb work being done by the National GUARDIAN staff, we are sending the enclosed $60 as our annual tribute to a beloved comrade.

Frederick A. Blossom, for the World Events Committee

Van Orden fund

NEWARK, N.J.

Enclosed is a check for $100, part of the proceeds of the Katharine Van Orden Fund for Freedom meeting April 11.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 197 E. 4th St., N.Y. 9, N.Y. Telephone: ORegon 3-3800

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: U. S. & possessions, Canada, Latin America, Philippine Islands, $5 a year. First class and air mail on request. United Kingdom 35s a year payable to GUARDIAN London Bureau, 16 Talbot Sq., London W2, England; otherwise $6 a year overseas. GUARDIAN Paris Bureau, 103, avenue de Gravelle, St. Maurice (Seine), France. Single copies 15c. Re-entered as second class matter Feb. 20, 1953, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

CEDRIC BELFRAGE, *Editor-in-Exile* — JOHN T. McMANUS, *General Manager* — JAMES ARONSON, *Editor*

EDITORIAL STAFF: Elmer Bendiner, Louis E. Burnham, Lawrence Emery, Kumar Goshal, Robert Joyce (Art), Robert E. Light (Production), Tabitha Petran. LIBRARIAN: Jean Norrington. PROMOTION and CIRCULATION: George Evans. ADVERTISING and BUYING SERVICE: Lillian Kolt. GUARDIAN EVENTS: Theodora Peck. SAN FRANCISCO-BAY AREA REPRESENTATIVE: Isabel Van Frank, 2134 Grant St., Berkeley 3, Calif. FOREIGN BUREAUS: Cedric Belfrage (London), Anne Bauer (Paris), George Wheeler (Prague), Wilfred Burchett (Moscow), Ursula Wassermann (roving correspondent).

Vol. 10, No. 28 — 401 — April 28, 1958

REPORT TO READERS

Laureate twice over

DR. LINUS PAULING, "Man of the Year" in the hearts and minds of a powerful lot of Americans these days, came to our town April 19 to accept the annual award of the Teachers Union at a luncheon concluding the union's 22nd annual Educational Conference at New York's Hotel Biltmore. There were 1,300 people at the luncheon, all that could be seated of the more than 2,000 who took part in the morning work of the Conference.

Dr. Pauling was pleased as Punch over the TU award—which has gone in the past to eminents such as Albert Einstein, Mrs. Roosevelt, astronomer Harlow Shapley—and the audience could hardly have been happier that the recipient was the Nobel Prize winner (1954) who has now taken the world lead in the movement to end nuclear bomb tests.

He graciously said that he regarded the TU award as the Nobel Prize of education and, indeed, the venerable Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn offered the hope, in a note of congratulation, that "this and the Nobel Prize may go together toward a common goal." Dr. Shapley sent a note, too, calling Dr. Pauling "the most courageous of us all" and to scientists "a special scientific catalyst, enzyme, hormone and shot in the arm." From Devon, England, Sean O'Casey sent "an Irish handclasp, enclosing a prayer for us and a song for you."

IN THE CHARMING and informal atmosphere of an afternoon of gay compliments, Dr. Pauling tossed away a prepared lecture and talked genially of "the importance of the individual," a matter on which he felt he and the Teachers Union saw eye to eye, whereas he and the Atomic Energy Commission's Dr. Willard F. Libby, for example, do not. Dr. Pauling agreed that scientists do not differ greatly among themselves on the harm of nuclear testing. But whereas Dr. Libby says the tests so far may harm less than one percent (perhaps as low as 0.2%) of the world's population, Dr. Pauling sees the same percentages in the ultimate increase in the number of defective children born into the world. Dr. Pauling's chief concern is for healthy, strong-minded youth, the kind who will question their elders on all counts, as he recommended to the youth of Stockholm in 1954. He applauded the recent student demonstration at Stanford University against the bomb tests. It showed independence of thought, he said, which we need a lot more of among youth. He is for more student demonstrations.

"It is our duty as leaders," he told the New York teachers and their friends, "to encourage students to have ideas and to do something about them. Let them demonstrate, even when they may be wrong."

ALSO VERY MUCH IN THE SPOTLIGHT at the Teachers' luncheon was Mrs. Modjeska Simkins, South Carolina NAACP leader, who called upon us in the North not to let ourselves be "brainwashed by the segregationists," but rather to people the next Congress with legislators who will give battle to the Dixie demagogues. These she called "barnacles on society, disgracing our nation in Congress before the eyes of the world." She recommended Congressional reapportionment, based on the lack of freedom to vote in Southern states, as a means of cutting Dixiecrat influence in Congress. As for Federal aid to education, she's all for those riders denying Federal funds to segregated school systems. We must make sure, she said, that "Federal aid and school segregation shall be lasting incompatibles."

WE OUGHT TO REMIND YOU that the New York Teachers Union is anathema to New York City officialdom, probably because the TU has fought them to a standstill on the teacher witch-hunt and is almost always painfully and precisely right on all issues affecting New York schools and the children, as well as on the condition of the schools and teacher wages. Even though a "banned" union, it has the deep-down respect of teachers, parents and legislators, all over the city and state.

Of the several New York teacher groups, TU is undoubtedly the only one which would dream of inviting a Modjeska Simkins to address it, or of offering its top annual award to a Linus Pauling. We happen to think also that it is the only one whose award Dr. Pauling would regard as the Nobel Prize of education. Such popularity must be deserved.

—THE GUARDIAN

As you know, Katharine was a devoted follower of the NATIONAL GUARDIAN and we know she would have been pleased with the distribution of the funds and the theme of the meeting: peaceful co-existence.

Ida Rocklin

6 SEPARATE CASES CHALLENGE RULES

State Dept.'s dictator policy on passports gets big test

THE ARBITRARY power of Secy. of State Dulles to decide which citizens may and which may not leave the country has been challenged in six cases now pending at every level of the Federal judiciary.

For three hours on April 10 the nine justices of the Supreme Court listened to arguments in the appeals of Rockwell Kent, Ausable Forks, N.Y., artist; Dr. Walter Briehl, Los Angeles psychiatrist, and Weldon B. Dayton, a physicist of Corning, N.Y. All three had been denied passports on the ground that they failed to meet the State Dept.'s political standards.

For the government, Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin admitted for the first time that the right to travel is protected by the Constitution. He contended, however, that "if the Secy. of State concludes that it would be damaging to the interests of the country to grant the passport, the rights of the individual would have to give way." For authority, he referred to a 1926 act authorizing the Secy. of State to issue passports under "rules" specified by the President and the 1952 Immigration Act which extended the wartime requirements for passports to include periods of national emergency. A Presidentially declared emergency now exists.

'INTERNMENT': Leonard B. Boudin, attorney for Kent and Briehl, denied that these statutes gave Dulles discretionary power. The State Dept.'s authority, he contended, is limited to a licensing function: just as all citizens must have licenses to drive automobiles, so a passport is a license for foreign travel. However, he argued, a citizen may not be denied an auto license or a passport merely at the whim of the issuing agency.

The Kent-Briehl brief pointed out that "restrictions upon movement from one country to another are . . . only different in degree from confinement to more constricted areas, such as imprisonment, internment and concentration camps."

Herblock in Washington Post
"There also seems to be some unrest among the Americans."

The Dayton appeal challenged the government's right to deny passports on the basis of secret information. Dayton applied in 1954 for a passport to go to Bombay, India, where he had been offered a research job at the Tata Institute. He swore he had never been a Communist, but was nevertheless turned down on the basis of information supplied by **FBI** and U.S. foreign service agents but not disclosed to the applicant. Under sharp questioning by the justices, Rankin conceded that the secret information case was "more difficult" to defend.

LAMONT CASE: Corliss Lamont, humanist author and educator, carried his passport fight to the U.S. Court of Appeals on April 15. He maintained that the three questions on passport applications referring to Communist affiliations are unconstitutional and in effect demand a loyalty oath as a prerequisite to travel. He charged discrimination because the State Dept. recently issued passports to ten Quakers who refused to answer the same questions on the same grounds.

To the government's argument that the Quakers enjoy different status because of "religious conscience," Lamont answered that the government is "disregarding the First Amendment principle of separation between church and state by giving the religious conscience legal preferment over the secular conscience."

Suits to compel issuance of passports were initiated in the Federal District Court in Washington, D.C., by two journalists, William Worthy jr. and Anna Louise Strong. Worthy, reporting for the **Afro - American** newspapers, the **N. Y. Post** and CBS News, went to China and Hungary in 1956 and '57 despite a State Dept. edict placing these countries off-limits to Americans. In January the State Dept. refused to grant him a passport because he refused to sign an affidavit limiting his travel in the future. The American Civil Liberties Union, which is sponsoring his case, argues that the Dept.'s action violates both the individual's right to travel and freedom of the press.

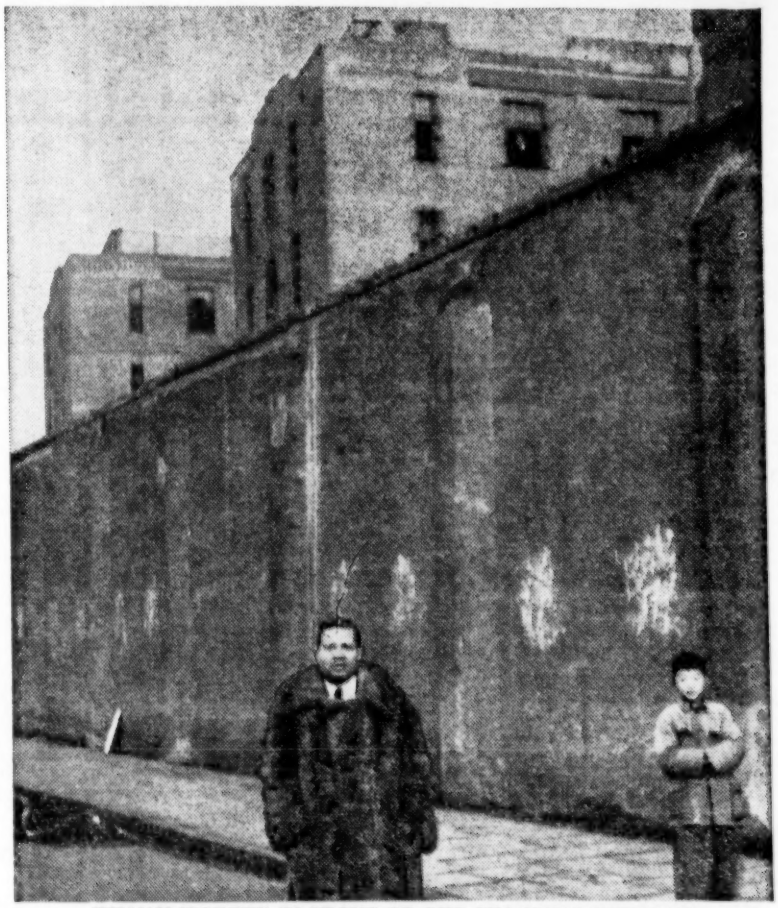
Miss Strong's suit pointed out that she wanted to go to Moscow as correspondent for NATIONAL GUARDIAN. In 1930 she founded the English-language Moscow **Daily News.** She was deported from the Soviet Union in 1949 on an accusation of espionage, but after the death of Stalin she was cleared and received an apology from the Soviet government.

THE ROBESON CASE: It was revealed last week that the State Dept. last August had "eased" the restriction against Paul Robeson to permit him to travel to countries in the Western Hemisphere where no passport is required. Robeson has been without a passport since 1950 when Secy. of State Acheson revoked his passport because Robeson refused to sign a non-communist affidavit.

The Supreme Court refused to review the case. Robeson recently began new legal proceedings. The new State Dept. action still bars him from going to Europe where he has several offers for acting roles and for concerts.

BARENBLATT CASE: The Supreme Court on April 14 agreed to hear arguments next fall on the authority of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It accepted for the second time the appeal of Lloyd Barenblatt , a former Vassar College instructor, from his contempt conviction for refusing to answer committee questions in 1954. The court had returned the case to the Court of Appeals for further consideration in light of last June's decision in the Watkins case. In that case the court had ruled that witnesses at Congressional hearings have a right to be informed of the legislative purpose of the hearings and of the relevancy of questions.

In January the Appeals Court upheld the Barenblatt conviction by a 5-4 vote. In bringing the case back to the Supreme Court, Barenblatt's counsel cited Chief Justice Warren's remark that "it would be difficult to imagine a less explicit authorizing resolution" than that which set up the Un-American Committee. Warren also queried: "Who can define the meaning of 'un-American'?"



WILLIAM WORTHY IN FRONT OF THE SHANGHAI CITY JAIL
He talked there with an American charged with espionage

THE UNITED STATES vs. WILLIAM HEIKKILA

Kidnaped on S.F. street--deported in hour

EARLY IN 1906 a Finnish-born couple who had been U.S. residents since the 1890's returned to the old country for a visit. While there, a son was born to them—on March 14, 1906. Three months later the enlarged family returned here.

In the 1930's the son, William Heikkila, joined the Communist Party in Minnesota and helped lead fights for unemployment compensation and against farm foreclosures. Later he became a draftsman, went to San Francisco, let his CP membership lapse.

In 1947 the government began steps to deport him for his one-time CP membership and Heikkila's case has been in the courts since. All his legal resources seemed expended when the Supreme Court ruled last December in the case of Charles Rowoldt of Minneapolis that Rowoldt could not be deported for CP membership back in the thirties.

Heikkila's lawyer, Lloyd E. McMurray, immediately moved for a hearing in Federal court under the Rowoldt ruling, and May 2 was set for argument. Heikkila was free in $5,000 bail meanwhile.

THE SEIZURE: On Friday, April 18, as he left his job in downtown San Francisco, Heikkila was seized by two men and pushed into an automobile at the curb. In the sidewalk crowd he spotted a fellow draftsman and shouted, "Call Phyllis" (his U.S.-born wife). She and his lawyer tried all night to locate him. They were told by Bruce Barber, S.F. director of immigration, that Heikkila had been put on a plane within an hour "en route to Helsinki." He had with him only the clothes he wore.

"Why couldn't I talk to him?" she wept. "Why wasn't he even allowed to telephone me?"

Heikkila's attorney last week was arranging for Mrs. Heikkila to appeal to the Finnish Ambassador for her husband to be located and returned to the U.S.

•

IN PORTLAND, Ore., Federal Judge Gus Solomon called the Walter-McCarran immigration act "outrageous" but refused to dismiss a deportation order against 49-year-old house painter William Mackie for alleged Communist Party membership in the period 1937-39. Mackie was brought here from Finland by his parents when he was ten months old.

Mackie has been fighting deportation since 1948, when two professional government witnesses identified him as a former Communist. He swore he had belonged to no organizations except the Teamsters Union, the Epworth League of the Methodist Church, and the Boy Scouts. Two years ago the immigration authorities considered dropping the action against him and instituted suspension proceedings. There Mackie refused to identify associates in the Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which was defending him, and in the Methodist Fedn. for Social Action, whose meetings he had attended. The deportation action was continued.

Last December the Supreme Court refused to review Mackie's case. New action this month before Judge Solomon sought to have the Rowoldt decision applied to Mackie. Judge Solomon's refusal starts the Mackie case on its second trip to the Supreme Court.

•

IN CINCINNATI a Federal Court of Appeals upheld a deportation order against Peggy Wellman of Detroit, wife of Saul Wellman, one of the Michigan Smith Act defendants. Mrs. Wellman was born in Canada during a visit there of her mother, a British-born U.S. resident at the time. The government has been seeking to deport the mother, Mrs. Annie Hobson, now 71, since 1930.

•

IN NEW YORK Lena Davis Scherer, wife of labor organizer Marcel Scherer, is free in $2,500 bail after her arrest for deportation on charges of being a present member of the Communist Party. Mrs. Scherer was born in Russia and came here in 1913. She has claimed citizenship by derivation from her father, a naturalized citizen. The government now disputes this.

Also in New York, seven deportees under supervisory parole because their native lands will not accept them have won a court stay pending final adjudication of an order of the attorney-general that they give 48-hour prior notice before leaving the immigration district.

THE PEOPLE AHEAD OF THE PARTY

The mood at Trafalgar: No bombs!

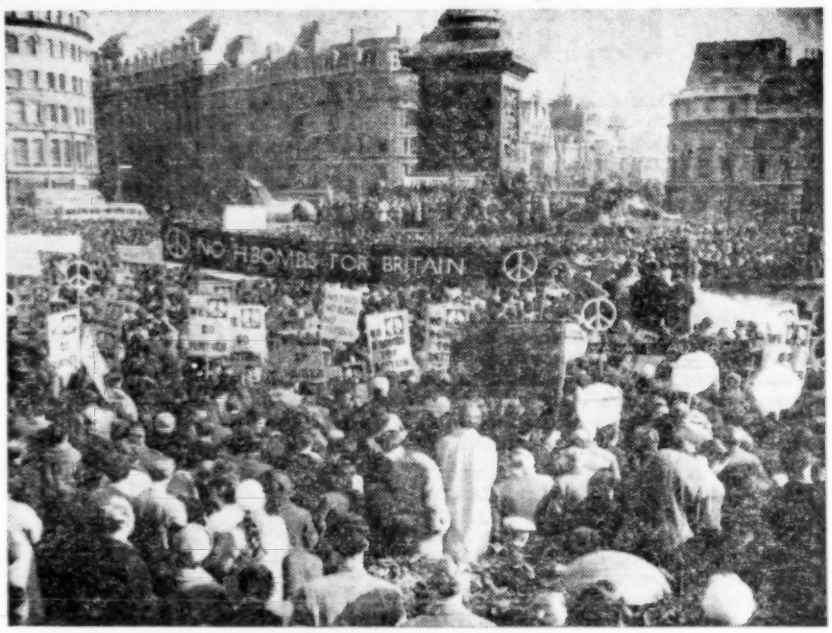
By Cedric Belfrage

LONDON

A WEEK AFTER the great march to Aldermaston, the official Labor Party launched a nationwide effort to unify the anti-H-bomb forces behind its political leadership. On a cloudless spring Sunday the new Gaitskell-Bevan team—right-wing leader and left-wing former "rebel"—drew about the same sized crowd to Trafalgar Square as the **ad hoc** Aldermaston committee had assembled there on Good Friday.

For an officially sponsored rally it brought out notably few organized trade union groups, and Labor Party groups attending as a body were not spectacularly large. Most of the 12,000-odd people in the square seemed to have come as individuals. The Communist Party gave the rally all-out backing and got out a large number of members. (The "proscribed" CP, which opposes unilateral nuclear disarmament, front-paged in the **Daily Worker** that Labor Party secy. Morgan Phillips had urged support of the rally in a letter addressed to that paper.) By far the largest single group were Aldermaston marchers, some 500 of whom arrived in a column from their own assembly point in Hyde Park.

Speakers on the Nelson statue plinth faced a forest of banners and home-made signs, in which the official "Stop Tests Now" slogans were almost swamped. Most of the slogans were the Aldermaston ones, "We Go Further" and "No H-Bombs for Britain." Other slogans said: "Unite Against H-Bomb Politicians Right and Left," "No Vote for MP's Who Don't Support Unilateral Action," and "Underdressed Politicians Better Than Overdressed Undertakers." The latter referred to Aneurin Bevan's statement at last year's Labor Party conference that British renunciation of the Bomb would mean "going naked into the council chamber."



12,000 CAME OUT TO HEAR GAITSKELL AND BEVAN
The Trafalgar demonstration organized by Labor and the unions

BEVAN APPLAUDED: Sir Tom O'Brien, extreme right-winger representing the Trades Union Congress, argued for stopping H-tests with such pallid clichés that the **Times** in a full column report did not even mention he was there. Gaitskell was more skillful and made telling points, although as incapable as ever of establishing human contact with a mass audience.

Bevan had the task of persuading the "We Go Further" element in the square that Bomb opponents should unite for political action on the maximum program which all could accept—stopping the tests. Expressing deep and genuine alarm about Britain's state of "full-scale mobilization," with H-patrols overhead despite the absence of any military threat, he said: "I respect those with eyes on more distant horizons; I used to do it myself!"

He was the only speaker to be warmly applauded, and had clearly not lost all of the rank and file's faith in him as a potential party leader, although the fervor was on a quieter note than in former years. One banner faced him at the back of the square with the message: "Come back, Nye—Unilaterally."

UNCONVINCED: None of the demonstrators opposed the stop-tests program as far as it went, but many remained unconvinced that it was the maximum that the party membership—as distinct from its Executive—could agree upon. They wondered if Bevan had not got the two mixed up. In the Executive, as everyone knew, the Gaitskell group had only accepted "stop-the-tests" under great pressure, when they realized they would otherwise be outvoted. Gaitskell's pussy-footing on the Bomb had already thoroughly alienated the "center" union leaders headed by the Transport Workers' Frank Cousins, and the leaders of the Cooperative group in Parliament.

Gaitskell's political future seemed largely tied up with the success of efforts to limit the action of the "We Go Further's" to the stop-tests program. How large the "We Go Further" element is in the party, will become clearer as the program is taken to the rank and file in mass meetings around the country. In regional conferences this element was making a strong showing. It takes the view that the Bomb, far from being a demonstation of strength and independence, is an advertisement of British weakness and servitude to the U.S. As one left-wing MP put it:

"Bevan admitted at the meeting that the Russians plan no military attack. Well, if that is so—and we agree—what is the H-bomb all about? Our party's proposals even as they stand are such as the Russians will promptly accept and the Americans will absolutely reject. When that happens, what then? It means in effect the end of the alliance system as we know it. We have to face the necessity for administering shock treatment—to throw down a challenge to fear by renouncing the Bomb altogether."

Tests at Eniwetok

(Continued from Page 1)

say what he would do if he were stopped in international waters.

ANGER SPREADS: The worry and the anger over radioactivity spread far beyond the ranks of the pacifists who supported the voyage of the Golden Rule. In California farmers were told they might have to find a substitute for grass as cattle fodder. At a meeting of the American Chemical Society in San Francisco Dr. Eric B. Fowler, chief chemist for the U. of California's Scientific Laboratory in Los Alamos, N.M., said that researches showed that grass had the tendency to concentrate the cancer-producing strontium-90 which occurs in fall-out.

The early spring rains in California showered leafy vegetables with fall-out said to come from the Soviet tests. The Atomic Energy Commission granted that radioactivity in the vegetables had shown a sharp rise but insisted the crop was still safe to eat.

The San Francisco **Chronicle** in an editorial on April 18 said: "Still, it's hot spinach and many people say the hell with it. We who are about to munch it would be happier knowing that Atomic Energy Commissioners, Senators, Representatives and others in the decision-making echelon were ingesting gamma rays, too, as part of their daily diet. Give them this day their daily dose of radiation." The paper said those at the command level should share the dangers confronted "in the front line of this silent, inescapable, increasingly unequal struggle against the rain of nuclear fallout."

THREE GIFTS: Cecil A. Thomas, head of the Northern California Committee to Halt Nuclear Testing, bought three crates of radioactivé vegetables in a Berkeley grocery store and had one each shipped to President Eisenhower, USSR Premier Khrushchev and British Prime Minister Macmillan.

About 250 persons demonstrated at the U. of California radiation laboratory in Berkeley with posters reading: "End the Rain of Terror." Others demonstrated at missile proving grounds at Cape Canaveral, Fla., and at UN Headquarters in New York.

London Daily Herald
"It's a very, very lovely thought, Gladys, that whatever remains up there is All-American."

The New York Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy staged a week-long campaign in which 5,000 persons turned out at eight neighborhood rallies. Speakers included Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) and Rep. Charles O. Porter (D-Ore.) More than 55,000 New Yorkers signed open letters to their Senators protesting the tests.

Nine bishops of the Methodist and Episcopal Churches were among 140 prominent churchmen and educators who last week signed a protest against the tests. The statement said it was "morally indefensible and politically disastrous to hold these tests outside American territory in international waters where people of other nations who have not agreed, and are indeed protesting, have to bear the consequences."

AEC STANDS PAT: Against the alarms and protests which were sounded even from conservative heads of governments in Pakistan and Canada, AEC Chairman Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss and other government leaders insisted that: (1) it would be "unwise" to negotiate a test ban with the Russians because not all blasts can be monitored; (2) fall-out constituted no danger and though strontium-90 was admittedly increasing in the bones of children the amount was far below a danger level; (3) it is necessary to continue testing in order to produce a "clean" bomb.

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer told a meeting of the Intl. Press Institute in Washington last week that he preferred the "dirty bomb" of a decade ago, which could inflict thousands of casualties, to the "clean" one now in our arsenal that can destroy millions.

In introducing Oppenheimer, Paul Block Jr., publisher of the Toledo **Blade**, recalled that the AEC had revoked Oppenheimer's security clearance four years ago because he was "excessively loyal to his friends" and because he showed a "disdain for the cops." Block added: "I submit that these are two solid, sterling American traits."

MORE SPRING FALL-OUT? In a letter to the N.Y. **Times** on April 8, Walter Selove, former chairman of the Fedn. of American Scientists Radiation Hazards Committee and adviser to the AEC, demolished Strauss' assurances. He said there was no reason to assume a safety point in strontium-90 and that any amount probably would increase to some extent the incidence of cancer and leukemia.

I. F. Stone's **Weekly** on April 21 cited a censored report of testimony before the Senate Disarmament subcommittee by Brig. Gen. Alfred D. Starbird, the AEC's director of military applications. The General testified: "I should emphasize that as of now we see no way of making a weapon completely clean . . . Yet it appears entirely possible to reduce the area of fatal radioactivity to approximate the area of fatal blast and burn." The AEC had admitted that such an area "may cover a hundred or more square miles."

Clinching the argument on monitoring, the British **New Statesman** noted that an explosion by conventional means of only 3.4 kilotons in the Urals was recorded in Nevada. The primitive Hiroshima bomb developed a blast of 20 kilotons.

The debate was clearly being won by the scientists, pacifists and religious leaders, but while they debated the military leaders and the politician-scientists of the AEC were mobilizing at Eniwetok for "Operation Hardtack" and fresh springtime fall-outs.

Robeson first edition sold out; second printing on the way

A NEW EDITION of 25,000 copies of Paul Robeson's best-selling book, **Here I Stand**, is now coming off the press. The first edition of 10,000 copies was sold out six weeks after publication.

The new paperbound edition will sell for $1, a reduction of 50c from the first printing. The price of the hard-cover edition remains at $2.50.

Commenting on the lower-priced edition, Lloyd Brown, secretary of Othello Associates, the publishing firm, said:

"We are happy to pass along to the public, which has so warmly responded to Mr. Robeson's book, the benefit of the lower costs made possible by our big new edition."

London Daily Mirror
"Hurry up, Smith. What is it? I haven't got all day."

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

TEST CASE for the HISTORY BOOKS

TWO MONTHS AGO, seven people in Cleveland, Ohio, were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and $2,500 fines for "conspiring" to file false affidavits with the National Labor Relations Board. The Taft-Hartley Act requires these oaths of union officials before their unions can secure the services of the Board in certain labor disputes.

Tried together were trade union leaders who are not Communists along with present and former Communist Party officials.

In many ways the prosecution case was typical of previous mass thought-control trials. A quotation on labor, written by Lenin in 1906, was entered as "proof." A stable of seven informers, some of them old professionals, testified for the prosecution. Appeals to prejudice and hysteria marked the proceedings.

But the new techniques used at the trial held more significance. Normal trade union activities were made conspiratorial, harking back more than 100 years to the days when the courts held unions were conspiracies as such. Participation of some defendants in the Progressive Party and in Negro rights groups was adduced as evidence of Communist membership. The final prosecution speech to the jury claimed that a person, to prove himself not a Communist, must "come over to the side of law and order" and become a government informer.

Of the seven defendants only two had actually signed non-communist Taft-Hartley affidavits. Fred and Marie Haug, parents of an eight-year-old girl, are a husband and wife team long active in Ohio labor. Fred Haug was an organizer and business agent for the United Electrical Workers, while Marie Reed Haug held similar union posts, and was a National Committee member of the Progressive Party.

The other defendants include: Eric Reinthaler, machinist apprentice and rank-and-file union leader; Hyman Lumer, former college professor, now a national officer of the Communist Party; and former Ohio Communist officials, Sam Reed and James West.

THE CLEVELAND TAFT-HARTLEY Conspiracy Case is a new device.

For the first time in history, the age-old tyrannical doctrine of conspiracy, based on guilt by association, hearsay evidence, and denial of normal constitutional protections, has been applied to the anti-labor Taft-Hartley law.

The non-communist oath provisions of Taft-Hartley have been scored by labor and liberal groups as contrary to the free speech guarantees of the First Amendment, and an invasion of labor's political rights.

Now, through the use of the conspiracy device, the evils of this political test oath are being twice compounded.

The Conspiracy-Taft-Hartley combination developed in the Cleveland case can be used to destroy those labor leaders who have refused over the years to bow down to big business. It can at the same time serve as an effective substitute for the Smith Act, badly blunted by recent Supreme Court decisions. THE PROSECUTION HAS ANNOUNCED THAT CLEVELAND IS A TEST CASE, AND INDICTMENTS ARE ALREADY PREPARED IN SIX ADDITIONAL CITIES.

Small wonder, then, that a prominent Ohio labor leader calls this case "the most serious erosion of basic union rights since 1840"—and one of California's leading civil liberties attorneys calls it "the most important case before the nation today."

HISTORY BOOKS OF THE FUTURE WILL RECORD THIS CASE AS AN IMPORTANT LANDMARK IN THE STATUS OF LABOR RIGHTS, POLITICAL RIGHTS, AND LOYALTY OATHS IN AMERICA.

THE CASE IS NOW entering on the various appeals stages. Of the many constitutional issues involved, these are particularly worthy of attention:

★ The entire concept of conspiracy, based as it is on gossip and hearsay, will be under review. In the Cleveland case it was broadened in a manner never before attempted. Alleged statements of persons unknown to some defendants were used to prove connections with the "conspiracy." Normal rules of evidence were flouted to an extent unprecedented even for a conspiracy trial. Unless curbed by higher courts, these extensions of this dangerous device will become legal precedents with limitless destructive possibilities.

★ Court rules require two witnesses to prove perjury, as protection against the spiteful lies of a personal enemy. This two-witnesses rule was by-passed on the technical ground that a conspiracy to file "false statements" was involved. NOT ONE OF THE INFORMER WITNESSES WAS CORROBORATED. EVEN THE LIMITED FBI REPORTS AVAILABLE TO THE DEFENSE FAILED TO CORROBORATE THEIR CHARGES. The sole prosecution witness who testified concerning the period when the Haugs' affidavits were in force was directly contradicted by Marie Haug during her three days on the witness stand. And no attempt was made even then to corroborate his claims in a prosecution rebuttal. Under the two-witness rule, the case should have been dismissed at that point. Thousands of labor leaders have filed Taft-Hartley oaths, hundreds of thousands of school teachers, small business men, government employees, unemployed workers, must file sworn statements with government agencies. All of these are open to persecution for their ideas, by one person's testimony, unless the two-witness rule is upheld by the Appeal.

★ Civil libertarians were heartened last year by the Supreme Court's Jencks decision, which in the interest of securing justice, required that relevant FBI reports should be made available to defendants. Shortly after, Congress rushed through legislation designed to limit the Jencks rule. In Cleveland the lower court refused to follow the Supreme Court ruling, and interpreted very narrowly the application of the later law, so that the defendants secured only those fragmentary reports which the prosecution was willing to release. THE CLEVELAND CASE WILL BE THE DEFINITIVE TEST AS BETWEEN THE SUPREME COURT DECISION AND THE LATER JENCKS LAW.

to preserve the rights of labor

to preserve the rights of political minorities

to preserve American constitutional freedoms, and write finis to the McCarthy era

the Cleveland Taft-Hartley conspiracy appeal must be won!

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, who participated in the national leadership of the Progressive Party, are particularly concerned because one of our colleagues is being persecuted for her Progressive Party activity. Funds for the appeal are needed at once. Printing of the court records, and the cost of an effective legal fight will run to many thousands of dollars. The best possible appeal effort must be made, unhampered by lack of funds. Yet no national union is underwriting the appeal, no national defense organization to back such cases exists today. Some of the defendants are jobless. All have exhausted their savings.

YOUR GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION IS NEEDED NOW, SO THAT THE PEOPLE CAN WIN "THE MOST IMPORTANT CASE BEFORE THE NATION TODAY."

Send check or money order to
Hugh DeLacy, Chairman, P.O.B. 2461
East Cleveland Station,
Cleveland 12, Ohio

AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR THE
CLEVELAND TAFT-HARTLEY CONSPIRACY CASE APPEAL

C. B. Baldwin, Elmer Benson, W. E. B. DuBois, Vincent Hallinan, Florence Luscomb, Eslanda Goode Robeson, Hugh DeLacy, Chairman.

WANTED: PREMIER WHO CAN MAKE PEACE IN ALGERIA

France's crisis is deeper than ever

By Anne Bauer
Special to the Guardian

PARIS

SAKIET HAD SET the stage but Algiers was calling the tune the night the Gaillard government fell. The road leading from the bombing of a Tunisian border village to French-Tunisian difficulties, and from there, via Anglo-American "good offices" to the government crisis, had begun in Algeria. And now, in fair justice, Sakiet was the stone that set the North African conflict rolling onto the international stage.

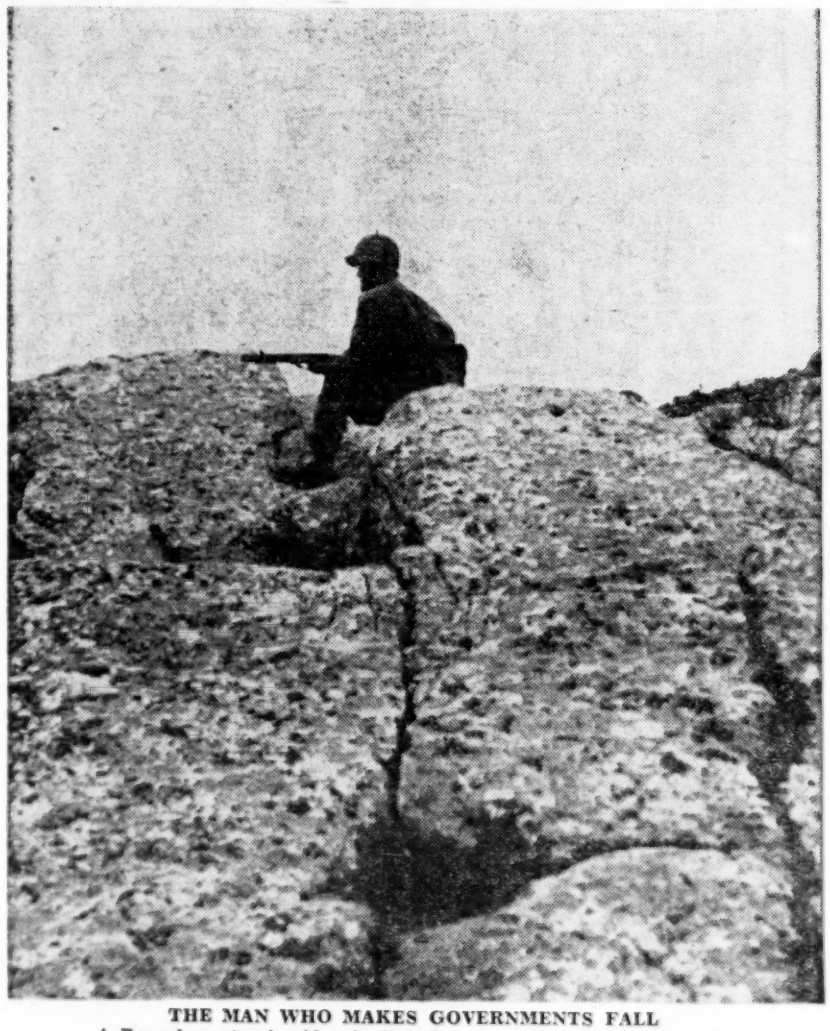
The French Right, which had grudgingly disapproved of Sakiet, but not at all of Algerian prison tortures, wanted no part of internationalization or foreign interference. It chose that night to "discover," with righteous indignation, that French politics was not entirely uninfluenced by Washington. Their eloquence soared:

- "In North Africa, from which the U.S. is trying to expel us, the American danger is bigger than the Bolshevik danger." (Fascist Deputy Le Pen.)
- "Where is French policy being made? If it's in Washington, then what are we doing here?" (Gaullist Deputy Soustelle.)

CARDINAL SIN: The Right, in fact, blamed the U.S. either for not being reactionary enough, or for wanting to grab a French colony for its own use. Had it heard such anti-Americanism only a few years ago, it would have called it crypto-Communist, or worse.

But those were the only moments of diversion in the grimmest political crisis France has known in a long time. In the face of a conflict that threatened to throw Tunisia into the Franco-Algerian war:

- The Right proposed to reject Anglo-American good offices and adopt a policy of "firmness." The least this course could do would be to push Tunisia into full-scale belligerence on the side of Algeria.
- The government claimed it was against internationalizing North Africa but in the same breath announced it would submit the French-Tunisian difficulties to NATO and later perhaps to the UN. It also promised to intensify the Algerian war effort.



THE MAN WHO MAKES GOVERNMENTS FALL
A French sentry in Algeria fights a war that rocks his country

The progressive Left still was alone in calling for a prompt negotiated settlement of the Algerian war. The government made no overture to the Left during the entire session. It could not carry off the right-wing vote. Therefore it was crushed between the Left and the extreme Right—between the peace, and the more-war party.

MORE QUESTIONS: In a war like the Algerian war, there is bound to come a time when it is no longer going fast or well enough, when more and more people question its outcome, its wisdom, its justification. At such a time, a middle-of-the-road-government which has made a point of calling the war "pacification" must either give in to the extreme Right and intensify the war, or fall.

Whether you call the Algerian war colonial, dirty or anything else, it cannot be won—and it cannot last forever. There have been too many "decisive blows" dealt the Algerian underground. And the echo of the cries of the tortured in Algerian prison cells has by now been heard throughout France.

In 3-1/2 years, the war has provoked many dangerous developments at home. It has affected the moral standards of many of those doing the fighting and of those responsible for its direction. It has curtailed civil liberties and has opened the door to anti-Semitism, racism and political gangsterism.

Parliament, in the critical debate, found itself faced with the kind of choice that had been prepared by the blindness and obstinacy of successive governments. Aside from the progressive Left, no one openly suggested peace as a solution. The Chamber, split in three (the more-war, the war-as-usual and the peace parties) more definitely than ever, left the anguishing North African problems as far from a solution as ever. This is why the present crisis is so dramatic.

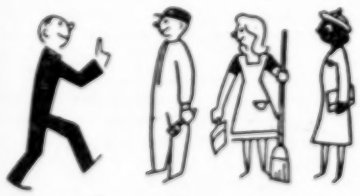
HOPE IN SOCIALISTS: What will happen now? The crisis was brought on by the Right. But there is no majority in the Chamber for an ultra-right-wing government.

The Socialist Party, because of its size and because of the political make-up of the Chamber, sits at the base of the parliamentary triangle. The hope of a government that would make peace in Algeria is in its hands. But such a government would need Communist support and the Socialist leadership is haunted more than ever by the spectre of a new popular front government.

The **Express** took a somber view. It said:

"Paris today is a satellite of Algiers. Decisions are taken by the real power: Algiers. The power of the administration, the army, the press, the money—of Algeria; the right-wing deputies in the French Parliament are their representatives. This situation will last as long as a left-wing majority cannot be brought together behind a government."

The one vital question for the country today is this: How far removed will the government be from the one which eventually will have to make peace in Algeria?



Your Neighbors

Need NATIONAL GUARDIAN — the GUARDIAN needs your neighbors

$1 for 13 weeks

Name .....
Address .....
.....
Name .....
Address .....
.....
Name .....
Address .....
.....

On receipt of three new $1 introductory (or re-introductory) subscriptions we will send you, free of charge, a copy of Hon. Vito Marcantonio's great book, "I Vote My Conscience."

Sender .....
Address .....
.....

National Guardian, 197 E. 4 St., N.Y. 9

NEW ARMED FORCES WITCH-HUNT

Draftees quizzed on political views

AFTER YEARS OF LEGAL battling the U. S. Supreme Court in March ruled that the Army could not hand out less than honorable discharges to soldiers who had served honorably but whose activities prior to induction were found "suspect" by military probers. Last week the last of the eight GI's at Ft. Dix who first contested the Army's loyalty program, received their honorable discharges. Even during the legal battle the Army witch-hunt had prepared a strategic retreat.

A program of loyalty probing was worked out for draftees before induction in which their opinions, affiliations, connections and reading matter could be examined. After a draftee passes his physical examinations he is now confronted with a lengthy "Armed Forces Security Questionnaire." An explanation informs him: "The answers which you give will be used in determining whether you are eligible for membership in the Armed Forces, in selection of your duty assignment, and for such other action as may be appropriate."

A LITTLE LIST: He is then handed the names of close to 300 organizations on the Attorney General's list and must say whether he is or has ever been a member of any of them, attended any meetings or social gatherings of any; whether he has ever corresponded with any, donated money or services to any; subscribed to any of their publications or prepared any material for them.

The draftee is asked specifically whether or not he has ever been a member of a Communist organization anywhere in the world or any organization calling for forceful overthrow of the U.S. government. Then he must say whether he has ever associated with "any individuals, including relatives," who have ever been connected with such organizations. He is also asked to list all the organizations he has ever belonged to.

He is told that he may claim the protection of the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer statements but only if he believes such an answer would lead to criminal prosecution. If he claims the Fifth or if he admits to connection with one of the proscribed organizations, the draftee is told to go home and wait for further instructions. The Counter Intelligence Corps then opens an investigation. After probing the draftee the CIC calls him in. He may refuse to appear but if he does that refusal is held against him in a list of allegations.

SAME OLD STIGMA: Draftees who have answered the CIC summons report that they were questioned about their parents' activities, their friends in this country and abroad, and their own opinions on a wide range of subjects. Typical CIC questions are: "What type of political system do you favor?" "Do you agree with your parents' political views?" "What is communism?" "What about Communism in Russia?" "Should China be admitted to the UN?" "Who started the Korean conflict?" "If you knew a Communist, would you report him?"

Last week an Army board was probing one GI who was inducted after filling out the forms satisfactorily but who later was found to have joined in folk singing at functions of a proscribed organization or having served as counselor in a proscribed summer camp.

At hearings before the CIC or other Army boards the draftee must bear the burden of proving that he is not a security risk. If the Army concludes that he is a risk he is excused from military service but his name is sent to all Federal agencies which then tag him with a label that would probably bar him from public posts.

THREE BOYS ACQUITTED; FOUR CONVICTED BUT ESCAPE CHAIR

Trial for murder fails to curb juvenile violence

By Elmer Bendiner

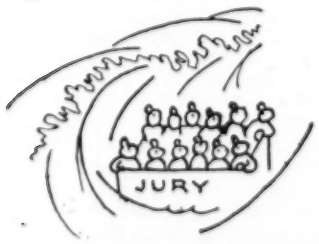
BY THE END OF THE DAY on April 15 the General Sessions courtroom of Judge Irwin D. Davidson had become a fateful waiting-room with cigarette butts littering the floor and small talk concealing the tension. For over three months the courtroom, where seven boys stood trial for the murder of young Michael Farmer, had been a solemn place. Now the jury was out and the families were rounding out a 24-hour vigil on the same benches where they had sat throughout New York's longest murder trial in history.

Reporters pumped the families and the lawyers for the last bits of color to keep the story alive until the verdict. The crowds of curious who each day queued up outside the court were reduced to the hard core who follow sensational cases as a hobby. Missing from their accustomed place in the front row were the Judge's wife and her friends, whose high fashion and gay chatter at recess time during the trial had underscored the tragedy written on the faces of the boys' families. The boys themselves were waiting in the Tombs, the prison that adjoins the court house. The fear of a death sentence lay over all.

THE VERDICT: At 6:30 p.m. the court was cleared of all relatives and friends of the boys. The Judge, the boys and the jury filed in. The room became again a court. The bailiff asked the ritual questions and the jury foreman gave the verdict: For three of the boys, acquittal. For two, second degree manslaughter. For two, second degree murder. None would go to the electric chair.

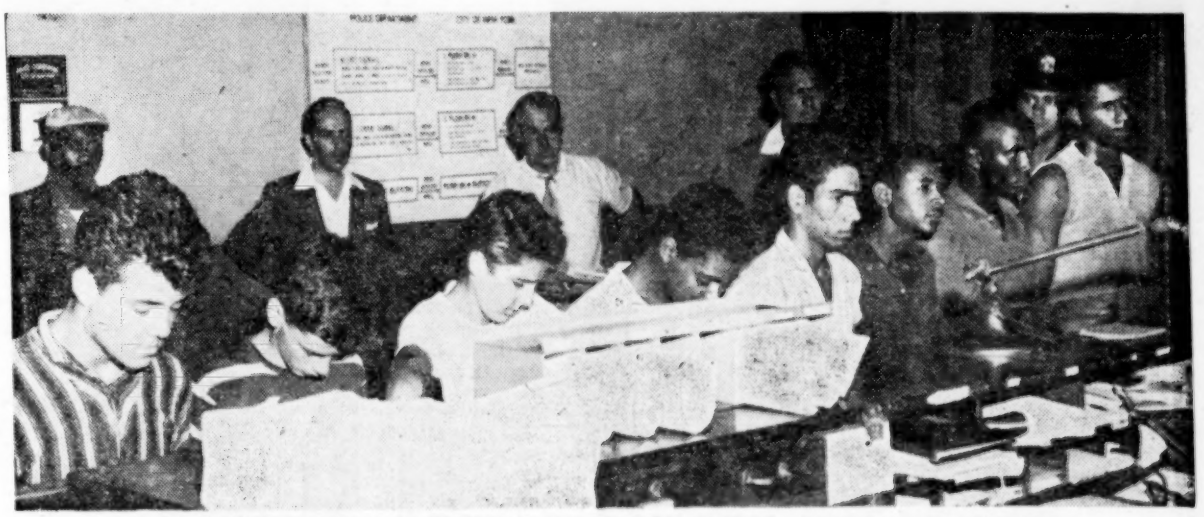
As the word leaked out to the corridor and the room where the families waited, screams broke out that were heard above the droning ritual of the courtroom. Batteries of lights for cameramen had been rigged along the corridor and in the families' room. Photographers swarmed everywhere but centered on a lonely man, screaming in anguish, bent over on a folding chair. He was Ernesto Alvarez, father of Louis, 17, who had been found guilty of second-degree murder. He called out the familiar Puerto Rican cry of despair, "Ay Bendito," and sometimes he shouted: "My boy is innocent." A radio reporter held out a microphone to catch the man's sobs.

In a corner of the room Elsie Alvarez, Louis' sister, sat in anguish. She is a pretty 18-year-old high school girl and the photographers ringed her with their



cameras and spotlights. The mother of one of the defendants shielded her as the girl protested: "No pictures—please no pictures. I have to go to school." Her father kneeled by her side and, sobbing, put his head in her lap. But to leave the room Elsie had to run the gantlet of photographers. She raised a newspaper to her face but a cameraman snatched it from her hand. A reporter handed her his newspaper to use as a cover, but in the elevator the photographers cornered the girl and got their picture.

THE SENTENCES: Everyone agreed the jury had been far kinder than expected but for four families the trial ended in tragedy nonetheless, lit by the newspaper's merciless craving for sensation. Added to the death of Michael Farmer would be these other tragedies: Louis Alvarez, 17, and Charles Horton, 18, faced a mandatory sentence of 20 years to life. Both boys would be in their late thirties before they could return to society. None could predict what they would be like then, after a youth and a young manhood in prison.



TWO OF THESE BOYS FACE 20 YEARS TO LIFE; TWO OTHERS CAN GET UP TO 15 YEARS
But the war in the streets continues, and the solution seems to lie elsewhere than in the courts.

Leroy Birch, 19, and Leoncio DeLeon, 17, convicted of second degree manslaughter, facing sentences of up to 15 years each, would come out of prison young men with a dim future. No one thought the sentences would be likely to rehabilitate the boys, deter others or do anything to stop the growing depradations of what one of the attorneys called "hopeless youth." Judge Davidson said he would pass sentence on May 21.

It could only be said that within the narrow legal confines in which the jury was allowed to deliberate, they had chosen to show compassion rather than listen to the calls for vengeance.

Mark Lane, one of Alvarez's attorneys, said he would base an appeal to the higher courts on the fact that no Puerto Ricans served on the blue-ribbon panel from which the jury was chosen. The appeal would have implications far beyond the case itself, challenging the whole system of blue-ribbon juries which entrusts the city's most significant cases to a hand-picked group of some 1,500 persons, among whom minority groups have only token representation or none at all.

HORTON'S CASE: Attorneys for Charles Horton also said they would appeal the verdict. Horton, a tall Negro boy with a solemn face who came out of the deep South and a life of little schooling, intense poverty and hard work, had testified with a quickness of wit and language that jolted attorneys and reporters. He had been given a machete to carry with him on the fatal night of last July 30 when Michael Farmer was killed in Manhattan's Highbridge Park. But no machete wounds were found on the dead boy.

Testimony had been given that Horton struck Farmer with the flat of the blade. It seemed clear that if Horton had intended to kill, he could have done so easily with his weapon. The fact that he did not use his weapon seemed to his lawyers to argue that Horton not only did not murder but deliberately refrained from murder when he had the means at hand.

George Melendez, 16, a handsome, well-built boy, came out of the courtroom into the arms of his mother Elena Olmeda. His father, a seaman, had dvorced her when George was one year old. Still he had attended earlier sessions of the trial and visited his son who knew him largely at second-hand.. He was at sea when the verdict came in. George's mother hugged him while she wept for the other boys who had to go to prison. The City Housing Authority had moved to dispossess the Melendez family from the project apartment after her son's arrest, though many of her neighbors had petitioned the Authority against such an act of vengeance. It was not known whether or not the Authority would reconsider the dispossess notice, now that the boy had been declared innocent.

NEW THREATS: Richard Hills, 17, returned to his father and mother within minutes after the jury announced the verdict; but at his home he said he would avoid going out alone for fear of reprisals from the Jesters. The Jesters were the gang that dominated Highbridge Pool and had driven away the outsiders, particularly the Negroes and Puerto Rican boys, who had tried to swim there last summer before the killing. The boys, members of the Egyptian Dragons, had said they were going back to the pool to talk peace—although they went heavily armed—when the killing occurred.

Michael Farmer's family and friends denied that he was a member of the Jesters but the defendants and other boys in the neighborhood said he had been a Jester leader.

John McCarthy, 15, another of the boys freed by the jury because his lawyer, James D. C. Murray, called him a boy with a mind "like a scrambled egg" and the maturity of a nine-year-old, was panicky with fright. Murray, who left the courthouse with the boy, said that McCarthy spotted two boys on the street whom he recognized and who "made certain signs they were out to get him." Earlier reports had circulated that the Jesters had threatened: "If McCarthy is acquitted, we'll get him." The boy had allegedly told the police considerable details about the Jesters. He was given a 24-hour police guard and then sent to a foster home in New Jersey.

THE PROBLEM REMAINS: Tensions were heightened in the neighborhood by the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Farmer, parents of the dead boy. Farmer, a city fireman, said: "My wife and I are not brutal. We don't demand an eye for an eye. But I thought possibly Michael's death wouldn't be in vain. Now he's a lost cause, an absolutely wasted life. These marauding savages have made a laughing stock of the law. I can just see the grins and ha-has in the neighborhood where the Egyptian Dragons live."

Roger McShane, 17, a friend of Michael's who was with him when he died and who was beaten and stabbed in the fight, said: "Mike is dead and someone's life should have been taken for it. Maybe I'm prejudiced because I was stabbed, but that's how I feel."

Those who saw in the trial a stern lesson for boys in general or who hoped that a death sentence would do the trick, were contradicted by the mounting casualty lists in the deepening crisis of youth. While the threat of death hung over the seven boys for 96 days, other boys continued to fight, stab and shoot. Here is a partial list of the outbreaks in New York City, undeterred by the well-publicized murder trial: The Gremlins and the Ditmas Dukes rumbled in Brooklyn and one died; a Bronx boy suffered a cerebral concussion in another clash; a 16-year-old staggered into a Bronx police station with a knife wound, inflicted because he gave the wrong answers when a group of boys asked what gang he belonged to; a school teacher was badly beaten by a group of 12 boys; four boys and two girls on a drunken spree of violence assaulted another boy and a doctor; several major juvenile wars were narrowly averted. Still other outbursts in which, miraculously, no one died went unreported in the press.

T-H conspiracy victims get labor support

AS AN Ad Hoc Committee for the Cleveland Taft-Hartley Conspiracy Case Appeal took the issues involved in the case to the public (see p. 5), trade union support was growing for the seven defendants found guilty in a Cleveland federal court last January.

In Michigan, United Auto Worker locals 100 and 212 have condemned the proceedings and have been joined by the Greater Detroit and Wayne County CIO. The Wayne County resolution, which was accompanied by a financial contribution to the appeal, has been adopted by Steel Local 1330 at Youngstown, Ohio, and similar actions have been taken by Warehousemen's Local 10, San Francisco, and Local 17, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Canton, Ohio. The Packinghouse Union in Chicago has publicized the case in the union press and a Chicago Committee is seeking area-wide support. No international union has formally supported the appeal as yet. Trade union contributions should be sent to Edward Bryant, Secy., Local Lodge 2155, IAM-AFL-CIO, 1205 Superior Av., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Of those signing the advertisement appearing on P. 5 of this week's GUARDIAN, Elmer Benson, former governor of Minnesota and one-time U. S. Senator, was chairman of the national Progressive Party. C. B. ("Beany") Baldwin was PP secretary and campaign director. Vincent Hallinan was PP candidate for President in 1952; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was keynote speaker at the 1952 convention; Eslanda Robeson, Florence Luscomb and former Rep. Hugh DeLacy were national committee members with Marie Reed Haug, key defendant in the Cleveland T-H trial.

BOOKS

Bill Haywood--a giant labor leader of his time

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK*, published in 1929 shortly after his death and brought back to life this year by the original publishers and Liberty Book Club, is a melodrama of Winchesters and shotguns, dynamite, mine disasters, train wrecks, industrial tyrants, crooked politicians, sheriffs, militias and martial law, good guys and bad guys, love and life the like of which can hardly be found today even in the Wild Westerns of the TV screen.

It is also the autobiography of perhaps the most fabulous labor leader in America's history, the "Big Bill" of the Western Federation of Miners of the early years of the century, a founder of the Industrial Workers of the World, revolutionary socialist, booze-fighter at times ("Liquor and I have been strangers. Now I found it to be a sympathetic mistress . . ."), wild-bull leader of historic strikes at Cripple Creek, Telluride, Colorado City; successfully defended by Clarence Darrow when charged, along with fellow W.F.M. leaders, Charles Moyer and George Pettibone, with the murder of onetime Governor Steunenberg of Idaho in 1905; and finally self-exiled to the Soviet Union in 1920 while facing a 20-year jail sentence and $30,000 in fines along with other I.W.W. members for opposing World War I.

BORN IN Salt Lake City in 1869 ("My father was of an old American family, so American that if traced back would probably run to the Puritan bigots or the cavalier pirates. Neither case would give me reason for pride."), he was a mineworker at 15, cowboy and bronco-buster (later in life he organized a Bronco-Busters Local of the I.W.W.), faro gambler, gold prospector and miner in Nevada.

He joined the Western Federation of Miners in Silver City, Idaho, in 1896. At the union"s Denver convention in 1900 he was elected secretary-treasurer and for the next 20 years his huge frame was in the front ranks of the bloody struggle for labor rights all over the West.

The story of these years—and the development of Haywood from a raw miner to fighting socialist—is absorbingly told in the 365 drama-packed pages of this autobiography. A prodigious memory for detail makes the book virtually a shoot-

ing script for an incomparable action film drama, and with social content built in all the way.

One Election Day in Denver, he and WFM president Moyer met a gang of deputy sheriffs headed by a nephew of a Denver police captain named O'Neill. Moyer sarcastically remarked:

"Pretty badges!"

"Don't you like them?" O'Neill replied.

"Indeed I do," said Moyer. "I'd like to have one for my dog."

At this point brass knuckles crashed Moyer to the sidewalk, and a free-for-all began with Haywood alone against the deputies. He was pistol-whipped to the gutter. From his knees he fired three shots from his .38 into O'Neill. The deputies fled with O'Neill dragging up the rear. Haywood could not fire again because of the crowd of onlookers. He was jailed, bailed and "went home to report to the family these details of a quiet Election Day. Officially I never heard of the incident afterward."

THIS IS ONLY ONE of dozens of such clashes between the good guys and the bad in the pages of this book. Briefly we meet Harry Orchard, the self-employed dynamiter, whose fantastic testimony threatened the lives of Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer for the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg. We meet Debs, Daniel de Leon, Sam Gompers (for whom Haywood saved his choicest invective), such contemporaries as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and James Cannon. We meet Kenesaw Mountain Landis when he was a tobacco-chewing federal judge piling jail sentences and fines on union men; but we meet, too, the sheriff of Denver who put Haywood in jail at his own request and set up the mine union office in the jail for Big Bill's convenience.

The labor movement and the Socialist Party of Big Bill's time backslid sharply, in contrast to his own efforts perhaps to propel both forward too fast and too far. But few of the American Left then or now could hold a candle to this giant, self-taught spokesman for a classless future. Better read this rediscovered classic for yourself; no labor leader we know today will ever be able to write such an autobiography.

—John T. McManus

**THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BIG BILL HAYWOOD, by the late William Dudley Haywood. International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., N.Y. 365 pp. $4.50. Available to members of Liberty Book Club, 100 W. 23rd St., N.Y., for $2.35 or as a book dividend with new membership.*

THINK HE'S SOMETHING? YOU SHOULD SEE THE REST

This is a scene from one of the Moiseyev dance company's numbers (see Spectator, p. 12). When they leave New York's Metropolitan Opera the troupe will go to Chicago for a week, where there'll be a luncheon in their honor May 17 at the Palmer House. Reserved tickets are available. Write: Moiseyev Committee, Suite 610, 28 E. Jackson, Chicago. Phone: WEbster 9-0959. Reservations $5 each.

Sobell meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

lower Park Avenue, invited the Sobell Committee to substitute for the dinner a public meeting at his church on the scheduled evening. The Committee gratefully accepted and the public meeting drew a far larger crowd than either of the restaurants could have held. Generously, guests who had reserved seats at the dinner at $10 each, refused refunds. At the meeting some 6,400 signatures were announced on new Sobell petitions.

SOME 700 PEOPLE filled the body of the Community Church for the meeting. Because of the two last-minute cancellations, representatives of the Committee were posted at both the Tavern on the Green and Chateau Gardens to redirect people who had not been informed of the changes.

The audience met for the first time a man who has known Sobell intimately during the last three years—the Rev. Peter McCormack, an Alcatraz chaplain who was forced to surrender his post this year because of his outspoken conviction that Sobell did not belong in Alcatraz prison, set up for hardened, trouble-making federal prisoners. The Rev. Mr. McCormack signed a petition for Sobell's transfer and, according to Alcatraz Warden Paul Madigan, was asked to resign for doing so.

At the meeting the 73-year old clergyman, a stocky, white-haired man who speaks with a Scottish burr, told of meeting Sobell on his first Sunday at the prison, in March, 1955. In nearly three years of friendship that followed, they talked frequently and at length in the prison yard. Sobell talked of science, of which the clergyman knew little, while he talked theology, which Sobell had not studied intensively. They never talked of the factors in Sobell's imprisonment. The chaplain recalled "Morton," as he called him throughout his talk, as one who never complained of his grim surroundings.

"HE WAS WHAT we in the institution called a model prisoner," he said. "Griping is common among the inmates, you get used to it, but I never heard Morton complaining about any matter. Any reference he made to conditions was very guarded.

"True, his morale was affected at times, but he maintained a quiet composure at all times, he refused to be perturbed, sustained at all times by the thought that sometime he would be vindicated and set free to join his family and take up again the threads of a beautiful domestic relationship that had been so ruthlessly broken."

He recalled the prisoner as "a man of fine culture, a man loyal and devoted to the best interests of home and country, a man of integrity and good will to all, a man of skill and scientific understanding whose genius might have been used for his country's good.

"But there he was, shut off with 286 other men of all sorts, who for one reason or another were stigmatized 'enemies of society'."

The former chaplain said he would "continue to hope and pray that not only Morton Sobell but many others that I have known will be restored to their rightful place in our society."

THE PRISONER'S MOTHER, Rose, and wife, Helen, both spoke at the meeting, as did author Yuri Suhl, Prof. Victor Paschkis of Columbia U., and Dorothy Day, editor of the **Catholic Worker.** Noted actor Morris Carnovsky recited two moving documents from history, a letter of the Italian radical Arturo Giovanitti written from an American jail in the early years of the century; and Anatole France's oration at the funeral of Emile Zola, whose fight for vindication of Capt. Dreyfus was called by Anatole France "a moment in the conscience of man." Mr. Carnovsky played the role of Anatole France in the classic Warner Bros. film of the Dreyfus Case, **The Life of Emile Zola.**

Among the many messages from scientists, professors, clergymen, writers and others was one from four British members of Parliament offering "best wishes for your efforts to secure justice with mercy for Morton Sobell."

The signers were M.P.'s Kenneth Robinson, Sydney Silverman, Barnet Stross and Stephen Swingler.

In the committee's effort to force the Tavern on the Green to hold the dinner as originally scheduled, State Supreme Court Justice Steuer ruled that civil liberty was not involved in the cancellation but indicated that the proper course of action was a suit for damages. The American Civil Liberties Union, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and Workers Defense League supported the Sobell Committee's injunction plea. The Committee announced that it would institute damage suits against both restaurants which broke contracts to serve the dinner.

ELECTION DAY WAS ROUGH IN STRIJDOM'S SOUTH AFRICA
Under apartheid, only the white minority was allowed to vote

POLICE TERROR AGAINST OPPOSITION

Strijdom sweeps S. Africa vote; fascist rule feared

THE ULTRA-RACIST Nationalist Party of South African Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom—one of Washington's "free world" stalwarts—won a smashing victory in the April 16 parliamentary elections.

Basically, the elections were a fake. Only the white minority, numbering less than a quarter of the 14,500,000 population, were eligible to vote. A few thousand Cape Colored people, now removed from the common voters' roll, were permitted to elect four white representatives. The 10,000,000 Africans were to be "represented" by three whites chosen by an electoral college; the sizable minority of Asian ancestry had no parliamentary spokesmen.

The Nationalist Party campaigned on a platform of total white supremacy; the somewhat more mildly racist opposition United Party spent most of its time denying that it was pro-African. Only the small Liberal Party, which contested only three seats, and the smaller Labor Party, which had four members in the last parliament under a tenuous agreement with the United Party, had a program benefitting non-Europeans.

CLEAN SWEEP: The results were grim. Strijdom's party increased its membership from 94 to 103 in the 163-seat parliament. The Liberal Party suffered a shattering defeat, the Labor Party was wiped out.

Strijdom took this as a sweeping mandate for his apartheid (absolute separation of races) policy. Undoubtedly referring to repeated UN decisions deploring the South African government's racial policies and its illegal annexation of Southwest Africa, he said he would tolerate "no interference in our internal affairs."

The elections were accompanied by government terror. On March 16, delegates from all parts of South Africa gathered in Johannesburg to adopt a program of action for non-Europeans. They decided on a National Protest Week—immediately preceding the elections—of mass demonstrations and stay-at-home strikes to press their demands for $2.80 a day minimum wage, abolition of laws requiring Africans to carry identification passes, and repeal of apartheid legislation crowding them into ghettos.

THE THUD OF CLUBS: Security police raided the offices of the African National Congress, the South African Indian National Congress and the non-European Trade Union Congress. An augmented police force roamed the cities in armored trucks, beating up demonstrators and shooting some of them.

Following two such trucks on April 14 in Johannesburg, N.Y. **Times** correspondent Richard P. Hunt saw white policemen using pistols, rifles and Sten guns, beating up Africans so brutally that "the thud of clubs and fists could be heard 20 feet away," while an officer screamed over a loudspeaker, "Hit them! Hit them!"

In self-protection, strikes and demonstrations were called off by their organizers, but in places like Sophiatown and Newclare, Africans stayed away from work and in Capetown only 1% of the Colored residents went to the polls.

Observers expect that Strijdom, flushed with victory, will press for changing South Africa's status from a British Dominion to an openly fascist Christian-National Republic.

Pre-summit talks

(Continued from Page 1)

international affairs." In the press rows were correspondents from many of these "immature" countries.

"THEORETICAL TARGETS": This peculiar insensitivity to the feelings of both "immature" and "mature" countries was displayed by U.S. delegate Henry C. Lodge in the Security Council when Soviet delegate Arkady Sobolev urged the Council to call on Washington to halt what he termed provocative plane flights.

Sobolev cited U.S. press reports of "bombers carrying nuclear weapons" often heading "toward theoretical targets in the Soviet Union" and the continuing discussion in Washington on a "defensive war" against the Soviet Union. Lodge denied the charges. He said that the flights were solely for training purposes and accused Moscow of balking UN inspection posts against "surprise attack."

Lodge seemed highly pleased when Sobolev, finding the tide running 9-2 against his proposal, withdrew it with the warning that the "irresponsible" action of the U.S. military command may precipitate "an atomic war . . . at any time of the day or night."

A FAIR QUESTION: Lodge had no answer to the question posed by the **N.Y. Post:** "What happens if both sides are almost simultaneously alerted by false signals and each detects the other racing to targets?" The **Post** added: "That, clearly, would be humanity's point of no return."

While the U.S. press and radio hailed Sobolev's withdrawal of his resolution as a victory for Washington, the fact was that the Security Council debate had publicized throughout the world what had been a hush-hush story in the U.S.: the United Press story detailing the nuclear plane flights towards the Soviet Union.

A SOVIET PLAN FIRST: The U.S. proposal for UN inspection posts to prevent surprise attack actually was put forward originally by the Soviet Union on May 10, 1955. Moscow then proposed a system of "control posts" at key road, rail, air and sea junctions to guard against any attack.

In the last three years the Soviet Union, in fact, has gone a long way toward accepting many U.S. proposals and made many constructive suggestions of its own on the whole issue of disarmament.

- It accepted the Western proposals for armed forces reduction and President Eisenhower's aerial photography as part of an inspection system to a depth of 500 miles on each side of the East-West dividing line in Europe.
- On Nov. 17, 1956, it proposed a step-by-step ban on the use and production of nuclear weapons and destruction of existing stockpiles, with a halt in tests as the first step.

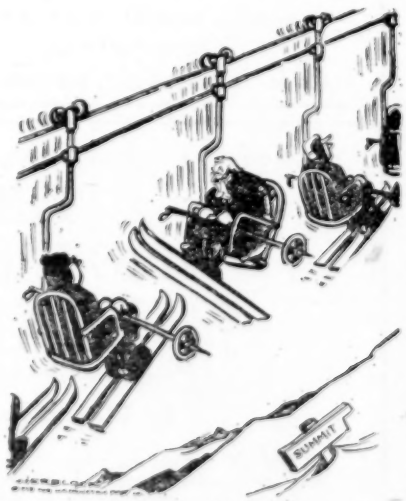
COUNTERPOINT: But each time the Soviet Union made a concession, the U.S. added new conditions for an agreement, until negotiations broke down on political conditions—such as German, Korean and Vietnamese reunification — injected by Washington. When former Presidential disarmament adviser Harold Stassen almost succeeded in reviving the negotiations last year by breaking up the U.S. package into negotiable, successive stages, Dulles killed chances of an agreement by re-assembling the package.

A summit meeting will be fruitless if the West continues to insist on a package deal,—for example, to make a ban on nuclear tests dependent on a simultaneous halt in the production of nuclear material for weapons purposes and on discussioin of German reunification.

To inspect a cutoff of materials for nuclear weapons' production, as Stassen told the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee in February last, "you would need the right to keep track of the nuclear material that is produced, account for it, follow it and audit it from the time it was produced on through its use in various power plants or ships and so forth." Stassen said it would take at least three or four years to set up such an inspection system, and to make this a prerequisite for ending tests would prevent any progress "in the years immediately ahead."

WHO WANTS IT? Whatever Western diplomats may say to curry favor with Dulles, no one in Europe—except Bonn's Chancellor Adenauer—supports U.S. policy of a reunited and rearmed Germany allied with the West. Excluding the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., such a Germany would be the strongest military and economic power in Europe and, with World War II still fresh in their memories, neither East nor West Europe relishes such a prospect.

Traveling through Europe recently, columnist Walter Lippmann found even West Germans allergic to the Dulles-Adenauer formula for German reunification. Lippmann said: "Few expect the formula to work, and few really want it to work. What we are going to see is—as unfortunately only the Russians have had the wit to suggest—negotiations between the two German governments."



Herblock in Washington Post

THE "CLEAN" BOMB: Inspection of a test ban, on the other hand, is admittedly a relatively simple matter. As Prof. Jay Orear of Columbia University said, there is no difficulty in detecting nuclear explosions larger than the size of a firecracker.

In a recent series of articles in the Buffalo **Evening News,** President Eisenhower's Science Advisory Committee was reported to have exposed the fallacy of the "clean" bomb and to have urged a "properly inspected" test ban. The President's advisers were said to have reported that continued tests would not make nuclear weapons "substantially cleaner" and "would serve no military or peaceful purpose."

But the Administration last week seemed to pay no heed to its own committee's advice.

Are we interested in sanity?

The following is an excerpt from an editorial in the Saturday Review *of April 19.*

THE SOVIET DECISION to halt its nuclear tests has resulted in two serious defeats for the U.S. We allowed the Soviet Union to be the **first** to respond to the demand of the world's peoples for an end to the growing contamination of air and food produced by radioactive fallout. The initial response of the U.S. seemed puny, petulant, unimaginative. For what is involved here is not just a routine maneuver in the cold war that can be handled with the usual diplomatic counter-thrust.

For, next to peace itself, the runaway nuclear arms race and the threat of radioactive fallout are the most serious problems confronting man on earth. The world's people today are worried . . . about the obscene competition in creating weapons that can incinerate millions at a time . . . about the fact that just in the act of testing these weapons there is a real threat of contamination to air and food and human tissue.

If we as a nation were not involved in nuclear testing, we would split the sky with our fury over the crass violation of our sovereignty by the testing powers. Are we so morally calloused that we cannot understand that this is exactly how others feel—as they have a right to feel?

There is no point in fooling ourselves. The State Dept. has been willing to talk about arms control for policy purposes. But its basic position is that it is not entirely convinced that arms control is **desireable**—even if a foolproof system of enforcement could be achieved. If we insist on proceeding with our tests, the result may be a moral disaster for the U.S. in the world.

We can accept the challenge of the Soviet on nuclear testing [with] machinery to insure a ban. We can put an end to the nightmare of the proposed distribution of nuclear weapons and materials to other nations. A French colonel in an American plane bombed [a Tunisian] village. The bombing was said to be unauthorized. It will be no consolation to the survivors of a world nuclear war to be told that the explosion that started it was unauthorized.

We can say that control over arms is but a start on the larger problem of the peace. We can challenge the Soviet Union to a competition in the mobilizat on of our respective energies and resources in an attack on the basic problems of mankind. This is where sanity begins—if **we** are interested in sanity.

AT FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

Festival of Arts in Los Angeles May 2-11

HUNDREDS of musicians, dancers, painters, sculptors and craftsmen will participate in the Seventh Annual Festival of the Arts from May 2-11 at the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, 2936 W. 8 St. The grand opening of the galleries on May 2 at 8 p.m. will feature a reception for the artists and a presentation of awards for oils, water colors, drawing, prints, sculpture, jewelry and crafts.

Two anniversaries will be honored. The "Fiesta Musical Mexicana" on Sat., May 3, 8 p.m., will commemorate Cinco de Mayo (second struggle for independence in Mexico) with a program which includes the noted Mariachi "Los Leones," folk songs, corridos, national songs, and the music of contemporary composers played by the Mallory String Quartet.

The family program, "Songs and Dances of Israel," on Sun., May 4, 2:30 p.m., will mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of Israel. One of the highlights of the Festival will be a program of Modern Dance with two internationally known dance groups—Benjamin Zemach's and Lester Horton's—on Sat., May 10, 8:30 p.m.

A special gallery talk will be delivered Wed., May 7, 8 p.m. by San Francisco sculptor Beniamino Bufano. Mr. Bufano has won many prizes and in 1956 served as Commissioner of Art in San Francisco.

Other presentations include a program of three prize-winning films to be shown Fri., May 9, at 8 and 9 p.m.

There will be in addition to a Youth Art Exhibit, a special attraction for children over eight, "Chalk Talk for Brotherhood" with David Arkin, and for children pre-school to 7 years, an "Art Workshop" on Sun., May 11, 2:30 p.m.

Exhibits will be open Fridays 8-11 p.m.; Wednesdays 7-11 p.m.; Saturdays 1-11 p.m.; and Sundays 1-6 p.m. Tickets may be obtained 1-4 p.m. Saturdays or 90 minutes prior to each program at the box office of the church.

PUBLICATIONS

Send a dime to Box 3, Elmsdale, Nova Scotia for introductory copy (Mar.-April) of

NEW CHRISTIAN

READ: James L. Brewer: "The Cold War Begins to Thaw." K. Leslie's poem, "Moscow Measure" plus song with music, "Where Your Heart Is Beating." Editorials: "Israel & USSR," "Bereczy & World Council of Churches"—Exposing role of W.C.C. in the Mindszenty-Hapsburg counter-revolution.

TOWARD A SOCIALIST AMERICA

A book just published

Edited and with an introduction by Helen Alfred

Includes essays by: Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Bertha C. Reynolds, John Howard Lawson, John T. McManus, Broadus Mitchell, Herbert Aptheker, Paul M. Sweezy, Carl Dreher, Victor Perlo, George Olshausen, Scott Nearing, Reuben W. Borough, Homer Ayers, W.E.B. DuBois and Philip S. Foner.

Why the American majority must act to:

- Expand the area of public ownership and management—and quickly.
- Institute long range economic planning and a general welfare budget.
- Collaborate economically with every other nation, for mutual security and world peace.
- Elect a President and Congress to sponsor and push this program.

You will find most of the reasons in this book.

Price per copy: $3.50, cloth-bound; $1.50 in paper.

Better order yours today from

PEACE PUBLICATIONS, P.O. Box 164, Planetarium Sta., N.Y.C. 24

A *must* for every progressive thinker

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HUMANISM

Fourth Revised Edition

by CORLISS LAMONT

With compelling vigor this book traces the historical roots of naturalistic Humanism and discusses the meaning of this philosophy for modern man. The author shows that man's answer to his problems lies in affirming life in the here and now, without recourse to magical formulas or supernatural beliefs; that man's hope for a better world is through the methods of reason, science and democracy.

A powerful antidote to prevailing irrationalism in religion and philosophy.

Comment on earlier editions of *The Philosophy of Humanism*

"Readable and persuasive" —*New York Times Book Review*

"The best presentation and analysis of its subject to be found in contemporary philosophy" —*Journal of Philosophy*

"This book is worth reading because as Christians we need to know what the opposition is saying" —*The Living Church*

Paper-back edition only $1.45 * Cloth bound, $2.49

At your booksellers or from

PHILOSOPHICAL LIBRARY

15 East 40 Street, Desk G, New York 16, N.Y.

RESORTS

INTERRACIAL

WINGDALE

ON-THE-LAKE

"Where All Men Are Brothers"

WINGDALE 6, N.Y.

SPRING SPECIALS

Sunday in the country with Complete Steak Dinner $3

Two-Day Weekend $15 Full Week $40

DECORATION DAY WEEKEND

3 Full Days — $21

Inquire about complete details

NY Off: 507 5th Av. YU 6-6810

CAMP CALUMET

240 wooded acres on Lake Ellis

WINGDALE 66 - NEW YORK

CO-ED & INTERRACIAL

LIMITED TO 50 CHILDREN

FULL SEASON - $365

Also 2-4-6-8 week periods

MURRAY LEWIS, Director

NY Off: 507 5th Av. YU 6-6810

CHICAGO

IN CHICAGO

Insurance — Every Kind

professional service plus personal interest

LEON KATZEN

330 S. Wells St. Chicago

Harrison 7-5496

CHICAGOANS

FOR SECURE PROTECTION: Phone

LOU BLUMBERG

HArrison 7-5496

INSURANCE FOR HOME OR BUSINESS — LIFE-AUTO-FIRE-HEALTH

330 S. WELLS STREET

IN MEMORIAM

Margaret Shipman

April 27, 1953

Selfless-tireless-fearless

NEW YORK

FREE LIFE INSURANCE ANALYSIS

Get the MOST coverage for the LEAST payment

RENE M. SCHENKER

420 Lex. Av., NY 17, MU 3-2837

Personal & business. Fire, health, accident, theft, etc., insurance placed

LOS ANGELES

HOLD THESE DATES!

SATURDAY, JUNE 21 & SUNDAY, JUNE 22

8th Annual — 2-Day Festival of Nationalities

AMERICAN CROATIAN HALL, 330 So. Ford Blvd., L.A.

Featuring:

GUY CARAWAN, folk singer

IN HIS FIRST APPEARANCE ON THE WEST COAST SINCE HIS RECENT RETURN FROM A WORLD CONCERT TOUR, WHICH INCLUDED THE MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL, MEXICO & CHINA.

Auspices: L.A. Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born

Rm. 318, 326 W. 3 St., L.A. 13, MA 5-2169, MA 5-2160

ATLAS OPTICAL CO.

M. Franklin (Maury) Mitchell

OPTICIAN

610 S. Broadway, Los Angeles

Suite 405 Vandike 3530

QUICK SERVICE—LOW PRICES

Park Free—1 hr., Pershing Sq. Gar.

PROGRESSIVE OPTICIANS

WM. L. GOLTZ and Staff

Now At New Location:

6221 Wilshire Blvd.

Wilshire Medical Arts Bldg.

Street Floor

LOS ANGELES WEbster 5-1107

Between Fairfax & Crescent Hts.

NEW YORK

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

Smorgasbord Banquet and Social

SAT., MAY 3, 6 P.M.

116 University Place

Ausp: Socialist Workers Party

Contribution $1.50

LORE / hand wrought / jewelry

"just off the beaten path"

noon - 7

lehigh 4-2231

169 e. 96 n. y. c.

"BETTER BOOKS"

from "The World of Books"

at the

JEFFERSON BOOK SHOP

100 E. 16 St. New York 3,

GR 3-1782

Last 3 Weeks—2 Perfs. Sat. & Sun.

DOSTOYEVSKY'S **Brothers Karamazov**

GATE THEATRE

162 2d Av. (10 St.) OR 4-8796

JACK R. BRODSKY

ANY KIND OF INSURANCE:

auto, fire, burglary, life, annuities, accident, hospitalization, compensation etc.

799 Broadway—N.Y.C. 3, (11 St.)

GR 5-3826

ISRAEL'S 2nd DECADE

Address by

Avraham Schenker

just returned from Israel

WED., April 30, 8:30 P.M.

Edison Hotel, 228 W. 47 St.

Americans for Progressive Israel

PATRONIZE GUARDIAN ADVERTISERS

WATCH FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW 4-WEEK CLASSES

MARXIST THEORY TODAY

CLASSES INCLUDE: "Main Epochs in U.S. History," "Four Political Playwrights—Shaw, O'Casey, Brecht and Sartre," "The Path to Socialism," "Four Film Classics (with commentary)" and "The Soviet Union Today."

INSTRUCTORS INCLUDE: Herbert Aptheker, Annette Rubinstein, Victor Perlo and others.

Week of May 12 thru week of June 2; 6:15 to 7:45 and 8:15 to 9:45 nightly. — $3 for 4 sessions.

Address all inquiries to Herbert Aptheker, c/o

ADELPHI HALL, 74 5th Avenue New York, N.Y.

72nd

May Day Celebration

THURS., May 1, 7:30 p.m.

CARNEGIE HALL

57th Street & 7th Av.

Parquet & 1st tier box seats, $3 inc. tax. Gen. Adm., $1. Tickets at Jefferson Book Store, 100 E. 16 St.; The Worker, 35 E. 13 St.; Book World, 714 Flatbush Av., Bklyn.

Auspices: THE WORKER. Sponsored by: 1958 May Day Celebration Committee.

American workers have been celebrating May Day since 1886. Since 1889 it has been an international labor holiday. This year's celebration will reflect these desires of all people for peace & security.

- STOP ALL ATOMIC TESTS
- PEACE THROUGH A SUMMIT CONFERENCE
- FULL EQUALITY FOR NEGRO & PUERTO RICAN PEOPLES & OTHER MINORITIES
- AMNESTY FOR ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS
- INTERNATIONAL LABOR SOLIDARITY
- FIGHT DEPRESSION WITH WORLD TRADE, PUBLIC WORKS, SHORTER WORK DAY AT BETTER PAY, HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

CALENDAR

Chicago

MOISEYEV TROUPE — 100 Magnificent Soviet folk and modern dancers. Civic Opera House May 16-21. Choice seats, $2.20 to $6.60. Chi Council of Amer.-Soviet Friendship, 32 W. Randolph, Suite 1100-02. AN 3-1877.

DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS LECTURE
Wed., May 21, 8 p.m. Auditorium, 3000 S. Parkway. Tickets—general, $2; reserved, $5. Send M.O. for tickets to Chicago DuBois Committee, 3501 S. Parkway, Chicago, Ill.

Los Angeles

7TH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF ARTS
Fri., May 2: Opening Exhibits all media; Awards Presentation, 8 p.m., $1.
Sat., May 3: **FIESTA MUSICAL MEXICANA, featuring LOS LEONES,** 8 p.m., $1.
Sun., May 4: Family Program—**ISRAELI SONGS & DANCES,** 2:30 p.m. $1; children 50c.
Wed., May 7: Special Gallery Talks—**BENIAMINO BUFFANO,** 8 p.m.
Fri., May 9: **PRIZE WINNING FILMS** "3rd Ave. EL," "Witch Doctor," (Destine) "The Drawings of Leonardo Da Vinci"
2 shows, 8 & 9 p.m. — 50c.
Sat., May 10: Modern Dance Program—**BENJAMIN ZEMACH'S GROUP & LESTER HORTON DANCERS**
8:30 p.m., $1.50.
Sun., May 11: Chalk Talk for Brotherhood—Dave Arkin (8 yrs. up) & Art Workshop (under 8) 2:30 p.m., Children 25c, Adults, 75c.
Dinners Snack Bar DU 8-7345
First Unitarian Church of L.A.
(⅓ bl. e. of Vermont) 2936 W. 8th St.

CELEBRATE MAY DAY
May 1st, 8:15 p.m., Embassy Auditorium, 9th & Grand. Adm: 60c. Auspices: So. Calif. District Communist Party.

Socialist Workers Party
MAY DAY CELEBRATION
"The New Beginning
for American Socialism."
Fri., May 2, 8:15 p.m.
1702 E. 4 Street
Speaker: Carl Feingold, L.A. org., SWP.

Minneapolis, Minn.

MAY DAY MEETING
Friday, May 2 322 Hennepin
8 p.m. — Hall 205
Sponsor: Socialist Workers Party

Oakland, Calif.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
speaks Sat., May 3, 8 p.m. at 160 Grand Av. Entertainment, refreshments. Benefit People's World.

Newark, N.J.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION FOR
Peaceful Co-Existence—Equal Rights
Fri., May 2, 8:30 p.m.
Tunis Mansion
929 Bergen St., Newark
Featured Speakers:
Patrick Touhey **Martha Stone**
Entertainment
Admission 50c.

Seattle

Seattle Chapter
American Forum for Socialist Education
MAY DAY FORUM
"The Changing Character of Capitalism and Communism"
SID LENS, National Secretary, American Forum for Socialist Education
DR. HERBERT J. PHILLIPS, Seattle Marxist, Philosophy Professor.
WILLIAM F. WARD, Calif. Socialist Workers Party Leader.
Thurs., May 1, 8 p.m.
AMERICAN FRIENDS CENTER
3959 15 Av., N.W. Donation.

New York

DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN
on
PHILOSOPHY IN LITERATURE
Tuesdays, 8-10 p.m.
April 29: American Freudianism and **MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA**
May 6: French Existentialism and Sartre's **NO EXIT, THE FLIES**
May 13: Russian Marxism and Sholokov's **THE DON**
Course Tuition $3.50, Single lecture, $1.50
Penthouse 10-A 59 W. 71 St.
SC 4-3233

ROUND TABLE REVIEW PRESENTS "NOT BY BREAD ALONE"
by Vladimir Dudintsev
This controversial novel presented in dramatic readings by professional actors. Produced by **PHOEBE BRAND** and **JOHN RANDOLPH.** Commentary by **DR. FREDERIC EWEN.**
Monday, May 5, 8:30 p.m.
Tuition $1.50
MASTER INSTITUTE THEATER, 310 Riverside Dr. (103 St.); 5 Ave. Bus; B'way IRT. UN 4-1700.

Sun., April 27, 8:30 p.m.
"May Day—1958"
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
- 69 Years of Internationalism
- Peace and Progress Today

Wed., April 30, 8:30 p.m.
Final lecture in "Our Country and Our Times" series
HERBERT APTHEKER

Sun., May 4, 8:30 p.m.
"Soviet Economic Progress and American Free Enterprise"
VICTOR PERLO, author of "Empire of High Finance"
ADELPHI HALL, 74 5 Av. Adm. $1.

"SONG TO REMEMBER"
A beautiful color film on Chopin with unsurpassed fidelity to his music.
Sat. (8 p.m.), Sun. (3:30) April 26-27.
POLONIA CLUB
201 Second Av. (near 12 St.)
Admission Free

A SYMPOSIUM: "ROADS TO PEACE"
Sun., May 4, 8 p.m., Hunts Point Palace, 163 St. & Southern Blvd., The Bronx.
Speakers: **DR. OTTO NATHAN,** economist and educator
A. B. MAGIL, writer and lecturer
JOSEPH HANSEN, Editor, Int. Socialist Review
QUESTIONS, DISCUSSION. Contrib. $1. Auspices: Bronx Socialist Forum, Affiliate of Amer. Forum for Soc. Education.

RECESSION, DEPRESSION OR BREATHING SPELL?
If you have the unemployment blues come to: Young Socialist Alliance Hall, 144 2nd Av. (cor. 9th) Fri., April 25, 8:15 p.m. Speaker **STEVE MAX.** Discussion & Refreshments. 50c. Cont.

The Struggle for Freedom in Cuba
A Marxist Analysis
- The class forces involved
- The role of U.S. State Dept.
- The road to victory

Speaker: **MYRA TANNER WEISS,** SWP Vice-presidential candidate, 1956. Sat., April 26, 8:30 p.m., 116 University Pl. Questions and discussion. Auspices: Militant Labor Forum. Cont. 50c.

HAVE A BALL
AT OUR PARTY
Sat., April 26, 8:30 p.m.
49 West 19 Street
Sponsor: J.Y.F. Singers.

METROPOLITAN FRATERNAL CLUB
Meets tonite: FRI., MAY 4, 8:30 p.m.
SPEAKER: JOHN DARR (courtesy Sane Nuclear Policy Comm.) "Peace In The Atomic Age." Adelphi Hall, 74 5 Av. Adm. Free.

CLASSIFIED

General

1000 Name & Address labels, in re-usable plastic case, only $1. Your name and address beautifully printed on quality gummed paper. Outstanding values on other personalized items on request. W.L. Whiteman Co., Dept. N.G., 1 Franklin Garden, Boston 21, Mass.

FREETHINKERS
RATIONALISTS
AGNOSTICS
Every Sunday from 4 p.m. until midnight, the Friendship Liberal League, a freethought organization, presents forums, lectures, debates on topics of general interest. You are invited to participate in these weekly meetings, which are held at Thomas Paine Center, 5233 N. 5 St., Philadelphia. Here you may meet other freethinkers and browse among fine books in our extensive library. Another activity of the League is the publication of **THE LIBERAL,** 24-page monthly freethought journal devoted to type of news & articles rarely handled by popular press. A regular feature of **THE LIBERAL** is a listing of old freethought classics & new rationalist publications. Also visit our bookshop, look over our fine selection. If you cannot visit the Center, why not subscribe to **THE LIBERAL,** keep posted on freethought news & events, new books, other important developments in this field? Sub. $1 yr. (sample copy on request).
FRIENDSHIP LIBERAL LEAGUE
5233 N. 5 St., Box G, Philadelphia 20, Pa.

PEACE-CONSCIOUS PEOPLE will be interested in a new organization for scientific method in the search for peace. For free information write to: **PEACE STUDY INSTITUTE,** 946 Goodfellow Blvd., St. Louis 12, Missouri.

Resorts

HILLBERG FARM, Kerhonkson, N. Y., via Thruway. Beautiful countryside, bathing, sports, continental cuisine, modern accomodations. REASONABLE. Open all year. Tel: Kerhonkson 8008 W.

CHAIT'S. Excellent food and accommodations, seasonal sports, beautiful countryside, stocked trout stream nearby. 2½ hrs. via Thruway. Accord, N.Y. Phone: Kerhonkson 3758.

Learn Israeli Dances and rejuvenating "Movement Therapy" at **RIVERLAND RESORT.** Tradewinds make summers delightful. Swimming (ocean or pool); boating, hiking, vegetarian meals Box 204, Rt. 4, Ft. Pierce, Florida.

Reserve now for "the" vacation
at **CAMP LAFOND**
in the Laurentian Mountains
Write: Dan & Eve Daniels, 1470 Elizabeth St., Ville St. Laurent, Quebec, Can.

Summer Rentals

HALPERN'S FARM, Kerhonkson, N. Y. Now renting 2 & 3-rm. modern bungalows and Apt. units; swimming on premises, other facilities; reasonable. Tel: Kerhonkson 3412 or SPencer 9-7164.

WANT REAL COUNTRY SUMMER?
Spacious 3 or 4-rm. apt. on lovely secluded farm. All utilities, children's swimming pool. 40 mi. N.Y.C. $375 season or monthly rate. Hathaway Farm, R.D. 1, Flemington, N.J. Phone 1295 R 3.

LAKE MOHEGAN—3½-rm. modern bungalows. Reasonable. Write: Mrs. Weissman, Lakeland Av. off Lexington, Peekskill, N.Y. Phone (NYC) SA 2-3083 days.

2 & 3 RM. APARTMENTS
for rent. **REASONABLE.** Write: Kuperman, c/o Blank, 1 Green St., Monticello, N.Y. Tel: (N.Y.C.) MO 5-1060, evenings.

MAPLE VILLA
Bungalow Colony
"Garden Spot of the Hudson Valley"
Plattekill, N.Y.
A summer community with full-time supervised day camp on 75 acres of fruitland, about an hour from N.Y.C., via Thruway to Newburgh. Completely furnished with modern facilities. Two filtered swimming pools, all sports, dancing, TV, children's playground, etc. Write for brochure, or Tel. Newburgh 13 M-1. N.Y.C. tel: EV 5-8269, TI 2-4437.

ARROW PARK (formerly ARROW FARM) Rented Rooms for Spring & Summer Season. Week and week-ends. Enjoy our delicious meals cafteria style, 52 acre lake, fishing, rowboats. All busses from Port Authority N.Y.C. Autos—Washington Bridge & tunnels. Call or write, ARROW PARK, P.O. Box 465, Monroe, N. Y. Tel. STory 3-7721.

Books and Publications

"International Affairs" is published with the aim of promoting knowledge & understanding of the Soviet Union & other countries; current events, international economic problems and the situation in particular countries and regions. It contains articles on international law & on history of international relations. It publishes book reviews & documents of special interest to students of international affairs. Its contributors are mainly experts, both Soviet and non-Soviet, in their own fields. Subscription rate is $3.50 yr. for 12 issues. Order direct from **PROGRESS SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE,** 924 King St., West; Toronto, Ontario, Can. Please add 25c to U.S. checks.

Baltimore

PATRONIZE "The Campaigner, The Rapier," H. G. Bolander. Retail meats. No steaks or chops over 85c lb., lots for less. 315, 317 Belair Market.
Special discount to Guardian customers.

Chicago

FUR STORAGE
Pick Up and Delivery
Your Furs Restyled or Repaired
Satisfaction guaranteed. Low prices
RUHIG FURS
1343 Foster Av. LO 1-9717

NEW YORK CLASSIFIED

MERCHANDISE

LARGE SAVINGS TO GUARDIAN READERS. Good modern furniture at low markup. Come in and see.
SMILOW THIELLE
N.Y.C.—856 Lexington Av. (nr. 64 St.) CY 8-6010
White Plains: 41 Mamaroneck Av. WH 8-4788

GET MOST FOR THE LEAST
Antique & diamond jewelry, silverware —modern and antique. Repairing and remodeling.
Clara and Irving Gavurin
22 W. 48 St. (Rm. 1103) CO 5-1881

SCULPTURE: Contemporary & authentic museum replicas at prices to fit your purse. Interior decorators welcome. Call Elizabeth (N.J.) 5-8240, 9 a.m. to noon; Write Box 11, Guardian, 197 E. 4 St., New York 9, N.Y.

SPORTING GOODS SPRING SALE
Low prices on Spalding sporting goods for Tennis, Baseball & Golf. **SPECIAL THIS WEEK,** Can of 3 tennis balls, $1.49. **Standard Brand Dist.,** 143 4th Av. (at 14 St.) GR 3-7819. One hour free parking.

APRIL SHOWERS OF BARGAINS
in dinnerware and gifts at
HELEN'S GIFT MART
Up to 75% discount
287 Amsterdam Av., bet. 73 & 74 Sts.
and HELEN'S CHINA OUTLET
304 Amsterdam Av. Tel: TR 3-8060.

SERVICES

NORMA CATERERS — Now booking Spring and Summer functions—homes, temples, offices. Service and special orders anywhere in the Metropolitan area. HU 7-1561.

GOURMET CATERERS—whether it be in our intimate restaurant or your home or office, we are qualified to offer efficient service with an imaginative cuisine. From 15-200 people Anywhere in metropolitan area. White Plains 8-8704.

TIRED OF MAPLE?
We make it mahogany. Refinishing, repairing and polishing furniture in your home. Estimates free. Phone: IN 9-6827.

SOFA REWEBBED. Relined. Springs Retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, remodeled. Custom Slip-Covered. Re-upholstered. Foam Rubber Cushioning. Call mornings 9-1
HY 8-7887 Fraternal Attention

INDIVIDUALIZED
CUSTOM CRAFTED UPHOLSTERY
REUPHOLSTERY, SLIPCOVERS,
DRAPES, DRAPERY INSTALLATION
NEW FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER
Decorator type work at reasonable price
CALL: OL 4-1044

UNWANTED HAIR REMOVED
Permanent
Private **Rapid**
Latest Medical Method Appt. only
Laura Green CH 2-7119

WASHING MACHINE REPAIRS
Sales—New and rebuilt machines
SERVICE FOR ALL TYPES
Brooklyn GE 4-4228

MARCEL PAINTERS
Private homes apartments, business premises. Reasonable. Anywhere in five boros. For estimates phone: Nunez, DE 6-2978.

MAILING, PHOTO-OFFSET
MULTIGRAPHING
MIMEOGRAPHING
Custom Letter Service
39 Union Square AL 5-8160

TELEVISION REPAIRS
UNIVERSITY TELEVISION SERVICE
(Bronx, Manhattan, Yonkers)
150 W. Kingsbridge Rd., Bronx 63, N.Y.
CY 8-0420

BILL'S RADIO & TV SERVICE
Written Guarantees - Itemized Bills
Prompt - Reliable - Reasonable
263 Bleecker St. Phone: WA 9-0613

MOVING AND STORAGE
EXPERIENCED PIANO MOVERS
Profit by my 20 years experience
Call Ed Wendel, JE 6-8000 or MO 6-8630
on any moving problem.

BUSSIE BROTHERS (Union Movers)
Moving, storage, local & long distance. We buy and sell new and used furniture. 960 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn. Phone: BU 4-2988 (24 hrs.) or IN 9-3431.

CALVIN FORD
LIGHT MOVING - GEN'L TRUCKING
Reasonable Rates
Call after 6 p.m.
OLinville 2-6795

TIME TO STORE YOUR FURS. Coats & Stoles of every description at 8 savings. Expert remodeling & repairing. Also converting your old coat to a lined cloth coat.
MAX KUPERMAN
315 7th Ave. Phone: OR 5-7773

AUTO INSURANCE
FOR THE RIGHT RATE CALL
RONNY SCHIFFRIN
5 Beekman St. CO 7-5654
All forms of insurance
Life, Fire, Theft, Accident, Health, etc.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

MEN-WOMEN—No age limit. Ambitious. Wonderful opportunity. Part or full time. No investment. Phone: ES 6-1743.

FOR RENT

BEAUTIFUL 5-ROOMS, modern kitchen, near shopping, schools, subway. $115 per mo. Call evenings after 5 p.m., BU 2-9107.

APARTMENT SUBLEASE

3-RM. ELEVATOR APT. Beautifully furnished, from May to October. Reasonable Rent. Convenient transportation. Call evenings: MO 5-1060.

APARTMENT TO SHARE

MIDDLE AGED WOMAN wants to share her small, modern, comfortable, well-furnished apt. Near subway. Call evenings, FLushing 3-4899.

WITH YOUNG WOMAN. Lower 5 Av. (Manhattan) lovely, sunny 2½-rm. apt., fireplace, stall shower. Own room. 1 flight up. $65 plus utilities. Box A Guardian, 197 E. 4 St. New York 9, N.Y.

WANTED

BUSINESS WOMAN SEEKS
SHARE APARTMENT. NEEDS OWN SPACIOUS ROOM. Write Box 1, Guardian, 197 E. 4 St., New York 9, N.Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT

WASH. HTS. FURNISHED ROOM, large, bright. Elev. bldg. Moderate rent. Call AU 6-4076 after 6 p.m. Convenient to 2ND & IRT subways.

98th St. & Riverside Drive. For lady. Private, comfortably furnished room. Reasonable rent. Call mornings and evenings: UN 4-2892.

OWN A COMFORTABLE ROOM. Share quiet, pleasant apartment with one woman. Near subways. Call evenings LO 8-3322.

THE GALLERY

FRENCH FILM STAR BRIGITTE BARDOT, known as the "sex kitten," became a national sensation here when her film, "And God Created Woman," toured American theaters. It played the Esquire Theater for whites in Dallas, Tex., to huge audiences. But when it moved cross-town to the Forest Theater for Negroes, police stepped in and closed the show. They said: "It's too exciting for colored people." . . . From a N.Y. **Times Magazine** article on Allen Dulles and the Central Intelligence Agency: "[The C.I.A.] is universally suspected of being a global mischief-maker. It has been established that the agency was behind Guatemala's 1954 revolution." . . . The State Dept. asked the Alley Theater of Houston, Tex., to represent American regional theater at the Brussels World's Fair. But it warned the group that no plays by Arthur Miller are to be presented.

FUNDS ARE HARD TO COME BY for political causes in this recession year, but Republicans think they have the problem licked. A booklet on fund-raising issued by the Natl. Fedn. of Republican Women suggests as an activity a strip tease where the model's clothes are auctioned . . . When Harlan S. Callahan took office as sheriff of King County, Wash., in 1942, he was in debt. When he left in 1954 he had $110,000. In 1956 they caught up with him and he was sentenced to three years in jail for evading $39,440 in incomes taxes from 1948-1951. He was released on parole this month and announced that he had received a $1,700 refund on his 1955 taxes while in jail . . . The General Telephone Co. in Long Beach, Calif., installed an electric billing machine recently, but John Klempner doesn't like it. The machine figured his monthly phone bill as $77,032.98. . . . Mr. and Mrs. James G. Evans of Puyallup, Wash., got a social security check for $24,785.06 last February and they returned it to the local office as an obvious overpayment. Next month, a check for a similar amount arrived. This they sent to Washington, D.C., with a long letter of explanation. On April 7 another check for the same amount was delivered. What would you do? . . . The Calif. Assn. of Colored Women's Clubs is sponsoring an exhibit of drawings and prints by Charles White at Harris Hall Gallery, U. of Southern California, from April 27 to May 2. Admission is free. Part of the collection is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Belafonte.

Wall Street Journal
"No, No—I said I hate TAXES."

IN THE 1952 AND 1956 OLYMPICS the Russian basketball team placed second to the Americans. This, Russian coach Stepan Spandaryan pointed out in a self-criticism, is a proud accomplishment since "basketball was first developed in the U.S. and the traditions and coaching know-how are factors not to be overlooked." His team lost, Spandaryan believes, because of a lack of height. Steps have been taken to rectify this error. When an American team gets to the U.S.S.R. this week they will find some new faces on the Soviet squad. Candidates for this year's team include: Alexander Petrov of Baku, "a wee bit under 7 feet;" Janis Kruminsh of Latvia, 7 ft. 3 in.; Zubkov of Rostov, 6 ft., 7 in.; Balabanov and Karpov of Moscow, 6 ft. 9 in. and 6 ft. 8 in. respectively, and some small men averaging 6 ft. 4 in.

—Robert E. Light

A MAIL ORDER SERVICE OFFERING CONSUMER-TESTED MERCHANDISE AT A SAVING

GBS GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE

TENDER WARRIORS

by Dorothy Sterling with Donald Gross. Photographs by Myron Ehrenberg

The story in words and pictures of our tender warriors—the children, Negro and white, of the South.

A wonderful book highly recommended by the Guardian for every family.

Louis E. Burnham in a review in the GUARDIAN wrote:

"The story of the Tender Warriors is a social document of great power and beauty. The authors have been wise to let the children speak for themselves. They do this in photographs which mirror the hate bequeathed them by their elders; the bewilderment of pioneers on a new frontier; the joy of realization that, once tried, integration works. They speak for themselves in the . . . often beautiful words of those who have not yet learned the sophistication of deceit."

96 pp. Paper Bound. $1.50

SAVE $$ BUY GUARDIAN VITAMINS

VITAMIN-MINERAL FORMULA
For general use
Nationally advertised brand: $5.25
Guardian Price:
100 capsules, $2.75 ppd.

PEDIATRIC DROPS
For infants and children
Nationally advertised brand: $3.50
Guardian Price:
50cc. bottle, $2.50 ppd.

THERAPEUTIC FORMULA
For run down & convalescents
Nationally advertised brand: $9.45
Guardian Price:
100 capsules, $3.95 ppd.

VITAMIN-MINERAL CANDITABS
For children and adults who can't swallow large capsules
In chocolate, cherry or both flavors assorted
Nationally-advertised brand: $3.50
Guardian price:
100 tablets, $2.50 ppd.

GERIATRIC FORMULA
For 35 yr. olds and up
Nationally advertised brand: $7.11
Guardian Price:
100 capsules, $3.75 ppd.

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE
197 E. 4th St., New York 9, N. Y.

Description of Item	Amount

(N.Y.C. buyers add 3% sales tax)

TOTAL _____

No COD's. Full payment must accompany each order. Please make checks or money orders payable to Guardian Buying Service.
Orders filled only in the U.S. and territories and Canada.

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... Zone .... State.....

A NEW FOLKWAYS ALBUM

PETE SEEGER

and

SONNY TERRY

A 12" recording of their Carnegie Hall concert last Christmas including some of the world's most popular folk songs.

Includes booklet with words to songs and descriptive material by Pete Seeger.

SONGS INCLUDE

GOOFING OFF SUITE
KUM BA YA
13 GATES TO THE CITY
COAL CREEK MARCH
PAY DAY AT COAL CREEK
BUDDY, WON'T YOU ROLL DOWN THE LINE
ARKANSAS TRAVELER
FOX CHASE
RIGHT ON THAT SHORE
PICK A BALE OF COTTON
ROHZINKES MIT MANDLEN
TARRYTOWN
CLEAN-O
LADIES AUXILIARY
BELLS OF RHYNEY
THE REUBEN JAMES
THERE WAS AN OLD LADY WHO SWALLOWED A FLY
STUDY WAR NO MORE
PASSING THROUGH

LIST PRICE: $5.95

GBS SPECIAL—33% off

Only $3.95
(add 50c in Canada)

GIANT CLEARANCE SALE!
200,000 Kanco blades must go
Formerly priced at $2.

Now Only $1
for 100 double-edge blades

Men, here's Kanco's biggest bargain yet!

Women: the ideal year-round gift for the men in your life!

the SPECTATOR

N.Y. & Moscow — Socko!

A THAWING OPERATION of major artistic proportions melted a considerable area of the cold war in New York and Moscow last week. At the Metropolitan Opera House in New York 100 sprightly young Russians known as the Moiseyev Dance Company captivated an audience of 3,600 which roared and applauded in a manner seldom heard in that staid old auditorium. At the Tchaikowsky Conservatory in Moscow a tall young Texan became the toast of the town with his piano playing that won him first prize in the Tchaikowsky Intl. Piano and Violin Festival.

In both great cities the general consensus was that if the politicians would take a holiday, and both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. would keep on exchanging the best of their best in the entertainment world, the cold war would rapidly take on the appearance of a snowball in July.

THIS OBSERVER AT THE MET can testify that the atmosphere at the Moiseyev premiere April 14 was electric. It went far beyond the fact that this was the first Russian dance company to come here in 24 years. On both sides of the footlights there was a special awareness that the Stars and Stripes and the Red Flag were draped side by side on the adjoining boxes of the Soviet Ambassador and the official U.S. group.

When the Star Spangled Banner and the Soviet Anthem were played as the audience remained standing, you could sense the gratification and the yearning in the house. And when the curtain came down on the first Moiseyev number, and the roar and the shouts of "Bravo!" broke out, there was an uncommon unity in the assemblage of the cream of the American theatrical world, United Nations' diplomats, Tsarist Russian ladies in diamond tiaras, bug-eyed young American dancers, and all the rest of us who had been privileged to take part in this great demonstration of art and human fellowship.

The dancers were almost beyond belief in their skill and showmanship. They combined young good looks with humor and enthusiasm and a freshness that was remarkable. Under the opening night circumstances, the N.Y. **Times** dance critic John Martin wrote the next morning, "there might easily be a tendency to over-rate the performance itself and regret it the next day. To play safe, then, let us risk understatement and call it merely stupendous."

AT THE CLOSING OVATION the dancers waved and applauded the audience, and the audience waved back—among them TV's dour-visaged Ed Sullivan, his face harboring a large smile. (Next day the word was that he sought to give his whole Sunday night hour over to the Moiseyev troupe.)

There were interviews in the press ("What do you think of the chemise dress, Mme. Khruliova?") and tours through Times Square. There was a sentimental tale of the little dancer who didn't have $5 in rubles to buy an entrancing toy bear with electrical eyes, and of the big capitalist **Herald Tribune** which sent a reporter out to buy little Mishka for the dancer. It was noted that the girls were careful of their manicure, curvier than American dancers, had trouble with their husbands about their careers.

The run on tickets was as stupendous as the performance. The advance sale was $300,000. After the reviews, tickets were as coveted as a passport to Paradise.

WELL, THAT SAME NIGHT in Moscow Van Cliburn, 23 years old and 6 feet 4, was collecting 25,000 rubles ($6,250), a gold medal and just about the grandest ovation ever given to a musician in Moscow's long history. Competing with 48 other entrants from about 20 nations, his playing created such a sensation that the final judgment never seemed in doubt. The brilliant Soviet pianist Gilels called him "the best pianist of the younger generation." Composer Khachaturian said he'd never heard such playing in all the 38 years he'd been going to the Moscow Conservatory. The dean of Soviet pianists, octogenarian Alexander M. Goldenweiser, said he'd not heard Rachmaninoff's Third Concerto played so well since the composer himself had played it.

Only magicians could get tickets for the finals. Crowds gathered outside the hall; the cops were called out to keep order. Muscovites stopped Americans, or anyone who looked like an American, on the streets to congratulate them. When Cliburn finished his last piece in the competition, the audience shouted and applauded for eight minutes; even some of the jurors joined in. The Texan was booked for weeks of concerts throughout the Soviet Union. Offers poured in from the U.S.

Through it all young Cliburn was charming and modest but obviously thrilled at what was happening to him. Wherever he went in Moscow he was lionized. At a special reception for him, Deputy Premier Mikoyan, with glorious understatement, told him that he had done "better than the politicians."

But it remained for that expert on growing things, Premier Khrushchev, to get to the root of the occasion. After a hug, Khrushchev asked Cliburn: "Why are you so tall?" "Because I'm from Texas," said Cliburn. Mr. K: "You must have lots of yeast in Texas." Mr. C.: "No, it's vitamin pills."

Yeast or vitamins, there hasn't been such a rise in U.S.-Soviet relations in years.

—James Aronson